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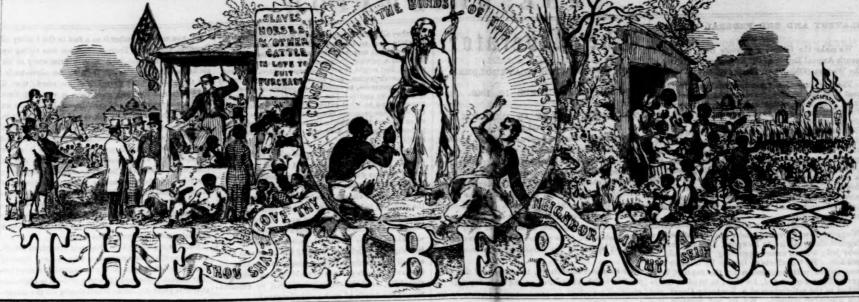
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or all remarks of the paper are to edirected, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inof three times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, sylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soas are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the in of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, En-QUINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.'

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in PRANING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED FROM THE MIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must welk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for look. ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

10L. XXX. NO. 41.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1555.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE DUTY OF NORTHERN CHURCHES. Mg. EDITOR,—Will you be so kind, if you can find me and space, as to answer the following questions roor editorial columns?

1. Ought Northern churches to withhold fellow-

churches that practice and uphold the sin

larchalding? Ought Northern churches to give to their mem-ewho go to the South, letters of recommendation hurches involved in the sin of slaveholding? If a church has adopted, as a rule of action, resoif a charten has adopted, as a tute of including churches, it in the commune with slaveholding churches, to give letters of recommendation to such churches, to give letters of recommendation to such churches, to since the commendation of the church chout asking for a letter, or in any way becoming a from his connection with the church to which he

nged, what action should this church take in reference to him?
4. If a member of such a church asks a letter, and, falling to receive it, joins a slaveholding church, what should the church do with him?
INQUIRER.

The difficulty of answering such questions as these consists, to our apprehension, almost wholly is the ambiguity of language. If all really Christian people could understand each others' hearts, without any perversion of their real feelings by the stimute any pervention of their real feetings by the inperfection of the language in which discussion on this subject must needs be carried on, we cannot help thinking that they would be found to be essentially agreed. But, to answer the questions as well

taily agreed. But, to answer the questions as well, we say.—

1. It is impossible to answer yes or no to the first question, until it be explained what is meant by clurches that practice and uphold the sin of slave-hiding.' We suppose very few, if any, churches hading. We suppose very large to the substance as church property, or een take any church action about slavery at all. Individual members of them may be slaveholders, and may 'uphold' the practice; but still, the church, as a body, may have taken no action that ead be said rightly to 'uphold' it; unless it be still that it to make fact of admitting a member. bil, that in the mere fact of admitting a member shi is a slaveholder, or continuing the membership of one who should become a slaveholder, the church apholds' that system. To this it might be re-gled, that no church can fairly be held to 'uphold' sarise, because some of its members are avaricious; at to 'uphold' worldliness, because some of its

ant vows. As every member of a church aust remain a member of it, until his membership is terminated by death, or by some church action of release, and as no man can be a member of two churches at once, it necessarily follows that any attempted or apparent 'joining' of another church, while unreleased from the first, is merely nominal act, and amounts to nothing except an insult to the church to which he really does belong. Of course, the church to which he does belong are called upon to deal with him for his offence, but not as if he were a member of any other church, for this he cannot be, until first released from them.

4. Follow the directions of the 18th of Mat-

thew .- Ed. Congregationalist.

From The Methodist. THE SLAVERY DISCUSSION.

The slavery discussion, one of the most important ent as the temperance reform-overdone. has for some time, been tending surely to this re-sult by its mismanagement. The Garrison party cints, but is nine-tenths dead. The people, by their instinctive good sense, have condemned it to death. Its leaders, eloquent and energetic, can no longer get up their 'hundred conventions' a season. Their paper in Boston is sustained by the charity of a few individual rich men. Their eloquence is heard as a recreation, if at all, and is fast losing its

The political anti-slavery party is hostile to this old ultra party. It may be predicted that should the former come into power, at the next election, it will give us one of the most conservative administrations we have had for many years. Its professions and its necessities show this result. sions and its necessities show this result. She any other party triumph, we believe about the same result will follow. Its success, in power, depends upon its policy on this question, for it is obtious that the people have resolved that it shall be fet at rest. It will spontaneously go into abeyance. Whatever, which is successful. Whatever political doctrines practically prevail, the rights of the Southern States and the pro-

eared hereafter by any dominant party.

And this result we affirm to be most beneficent.
It is one of the many providential proofs that our country has yet a grand mission before it, and shall confounded. It will be especially salutary the question of slavery itself. What we now bring the hearts of North and South together again, that they may beat in sympathy.
This is the only way to secure real influence on the subject. It will take time to bring about such an improvement, but changes move rapidly in this age, and that good time will come.

Men locally troubled, in Church or State, by this controversy, should learn an encouraging les-con from these indications. They need patience, chiefy; violent retaliatory measures are supremely unwise for them. Time will bring them sure guidance and relief. Men of good sense and good temance and relief. Hen of good sense and good tem-per, on both sides, will yet see eye to eye, and be reognized by the people as the legitimate public guides on the question. We doubt not that, by the end of the next presidential administration, this prediction will be found to be actioned as nd to be a national and an ec-

SLAVERY DIVINELY INSTITUTED. If anything has ever been proved and demonstrated again and again, it is the Lawfulness of Slavery, whether judged by the Duine Word of Holy Scripture, or tested by the conclusions of human reason.—Southern Presbyterion

ture to say that the negro can and does become as intelligent a Christian as an Englishman with simi-lar advantages; and I would even advance farther, and assert that, when well instructed, he is more end assert that, when well instructed, he is more easily led by religious motives than others. I received the most remarkable testimony from two gentlemen, both long residents in the West Indies, and both actively employed during the trying season which followed emancipation, that they were bound PEOPLE OF KANSAS. to admit, that but for the missionaries, in the first

amongst them very much doubt whether the colony would be permanently benefitted. No doubt much more sugar would be grown, but it is doubted more sugar would be grown, but it is doubted whether the profits would, in the course of years, more than a wood and the therefore every careh on earth 'upholds' unworthiness in its makership. So, also, there is a technical and legal holding of slaves, that we do not believe is, in desight of God, a guilty slaveholding; and, therefore, if a church did favor that, we should not hold it guilty before God therefor. But if there be any church, or many churches, that, by church action of any manner, fairly involving the co-operation of the black man of his body, and his soul, and his family, and all that is his, for the pecuniary emol to the white man, we should say, that it would be a self-evident proposition that those carehes—'Northern' or otherwise—who believe in the Goden Rule, 'ought to withhold fellowship' fam such a church.

2. Not to such a church.

2. Not to such a church.

3. The same as should be taken if he had (nomically) 'joined' any other church in violation of this overant vows. As every member of a church asst remain a member of it, until his membership in the control of the profits would, in the course of years, more than to it is doubte more sugar would be grown, but it is doubte more sugar would be grown, but it is doubte more sugar would be grown, but it is doubte more sugar would be grown, but it is doubte more sugar would be grown, but it is doubte more than to the country by this continual importation and letters, which a short time ago I addressed to the Editors of the Ladies' Negro's Friend Society to republish three electrons of the country by this continual importation and the same and be the country by this continual importation and the same had be action of the later, which a short time ago I addressed to the Edi

the proprietor the expense of the two voyages, and then only under favoring circumstances. But I should trespass too long on your space, if I were to enter on the delicate question as to the amount of coercion that it is wise and lawful to place in the hands of an employer of labor.

I candidly confess, that whilst I should rejoice to see the deserted valleys of Jamaica once more waving with canes, I have not the slightest hope of seeing this accomplished by the plan of immigration that has been proposed; and if the only hope for the slaves in America rests on the regeneration of the West Indies through coolic labor, I fear that their bondage must be perpetual. Can nothing, then, be done for Jamaica?

I may be mistaken, but I firmly believe that the matter rests entirely in the hands of individual owners and cultivators of the soil.

I believe, with perhaps but one exception, legislation can do exceedingly little to remedy the evil.

To return to protective duties is impossible, but the perhaps something may be done towards preventing the trible tide of slave immigration that still flows freely into Cuba. I fear there is now but little doubt that at least a very appreciable portion of the prosperity of that island is sustained by the fresh

perhaps something may be done towards preventing the terrible tide of stave immigration that still flows freely into Cuba. I fear there is now but little doubt that at least a very appreciable portion of the prosperity of that island is sustained by the fresh importation of slaves, and of free Chinese, whose condition is even more deplorable.

I feel that it is almost presumption in one who, though honestly and diligently, yet so hastily, has studied the subject, to venture to propose any mode by which the fallen fortunes of the colony may be restored.

The following suggestions are chiefly gathered from conversations with several managers of estates and owners of property in the island. Each one alone, no doubt, would effect but little, but all combined would, I think, change the aspect of many parts of the country.

I would first suggest that managers of estates should co-operate with missionaries, or the zealous clergy, instead of thwarting them in their arduous labors.

Notwithstanding Mr. Trollope's remarks, I venture to say that the negro can and does become as intelligent a Christian as an Englishman with simiconclusions, not one statement in my first two letters can be shown to be either untrue or exaggerated.

I remain, dear sir, yours faithfull ERNEST NOEL

DELIVERED AT LAWRENCE, ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.

which followed emancipation, that they were bound to admit, that but for the missionaries, in the first joy of freedom, the people would have entirely left work, and have generally fallen into the most terrible degradation, and that labor for the fields would have been impossible to have been obtained.

This degradation has taken place in some parts, and labor is very scarce, though a considerable population is within a short distance of the cane field.

Education should be more regarded as an economical arrangement. The school and half-timers should be a regular supplement to the mill. I gathered some striking facts on this point.

3. Comfortable cottages should be built, with garden land attached, and the elevation of the laborer in every way promoted. It should never be forgot, in discussing this subject, that it is not yet thirty years since the negro race was delivered from the degrading and corrupting influences of slavery. These cottages should, where possible, he near the degrading and corrupting influences of slavery. These cottages should, where possible, he near the degrading and corrupting influences of slavery. These cottages should, where possible, he near the degrading and corrupting influences of slavery. These cottages should be encouraged and promoted, and I nged not say that the licentiousness of bookkeepers (instead of being, as in times gone by, connived at,) should be carefully prevented.

I believe by attending both to the morality and

emigrant from the Eastern States, from Germany, and Ireland, the free laborer, in short, from every land on earth, when he reaches the Missouri River, can safely pursue his onward path, and, under the banner of Freedom, reach the foot of the Rocky Mountains; and there the hosts of freemen from the western coast will unite, and join him under the same banner. And everywhere, except on the Missouris tanka an island of Freedom. Missouri stands an island.

But the action in Kansas and New Mexico, as if the settlers in Kansas were no wiser than they are, and knew no better way to propagate Freedom than by the sword. When freemen went to make a Territory free, they give it ballot-boxes, and school-houses, and churches; and Slavery is a land of Freedom. Missouri standa an island. same banner. And everywhere, except on the Mis-souri, is a land of Freedom. Missouri stands an island of Slavery in the midst of a broad ocean of Liberty. You occupy not only the pivotal position, but it was your fortune to attempt this great enterprise in behalf of Freedom at a critical period for mankind. Slavery was then just two hundred years old in the

But to go a little deeper into the subject. In 1787, there were wise men administering the Government of the United States; and if you look into their sayings, you will see they had all found out that the Republic was to be the home of an every contract of the contract You occupy not only the pivotal position, but it was your fortune to attempt this great enterprise in the half of Freedom at a critical period for mankind. It was to be the hold of the total the control of the contro

SELECTIONS.

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sent round there. This same tide of emigration peopled Northern Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and thence passed west to Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas. Missouri has thus lost from her soil all, or a large part of, this population. Well, then the mass of emigration got to be so dense that it could not divide and spread itself; so, making a great rush, it swept through the very strongholds of Slavery. There is not within the longitude of my voice probably one man, if Missouri had been wise, and had not diven emigration, from its netwerk course, that bly one man, il Missouri had been wise, and had not driven emigration from its natural course, that would ever have set foot on the soil of Kansas. There is population enough in Kansas now to make Missouri a great State. But Missouri does not want to be a great State. She prefers to wait, and be a Slave State. (Laughter.) She has no affection for the people of the North, but a great affection for the State. (Laughter.) She has no affection for the people of the North, but a great affection for the people of the South. She has no affection for free labor, but a great affection for free labor, but a great affection for slave labor. She has no free speech; she is satisfied to have what she may no rese speech; she is satisfied to have what she ma-say, or may not, controlled by the Slave Power This is a sad case for Missouri, but not hopeless She must look for deliverance to Kansas, which Mis souri refused to let come into the Union, but which is drawing emigration through Missouri, and open-ing the way and marking out the very course, and inviting Missouri on, and calling upon Eastern capi-talists to open a national highway to Pike's Peak and California. Missouri to-day is richer by mil-lions on millions by the settlement of Kansas by freemen. All her hopes of competition with the Free Northern States are based upon what you are doing, and can do, and will do to make a Pacific railroad. Never was policy of any State more suicidal; for either she is to be for ever a Slave State as she de

sires to be, or she had better been free from the be ginning. If she is to remain a Slave State, she must be a planting State merely, and the value of her land would be nearly worthless—for every Slave State becomes impoverished, and every Free State enriched. Then, if Missouri wants to be a Slave enriched. Then, if Missouri wants to be a Slave State, the wisest thing she can do is to do on the west what she has done on the east—i.e., to be surrounded with free, prosperous States.

These Free States which you are building in Kansas and Nebraska are showing and opening the true national highway to the Pacific Ocean. You are producing around Missouri the influences which her

producing around Missouri the influences which her people unwisely dread, and call Abolitionism. I don't know any way in which such an operation can be done with so much quietness as to go round her, and leave her to Abolitionize herself. She will do it, too; because Missouri has got capital, and she will find out that if she is a Slave State and She will find out that it she is a blary chair and Kansas Free, Kansas, in twenty years, will send more representatives to Congress than Missouri— and slaveholders don't like to give up political

Another lesson which this occasion teaches us, is Another lesson which this occasion teaches us, is instructive in an eminent degree. When Missouri, in 1820, compelled Congress to admit her as a Slave State, and in 1856 to abrogate the Missouri Compromise, and in 1856 drove all freemen from Kansas, in order to have Slavery in Kansas, she did not see how tutile would be her efforts. Missouri obtained these concessions for Slavery from the General Government, not because the people of the United States love Slavery, but because they love the Union.

But all the efforts of the Slave Power were de-

But all the efforts of the Slave Power were de feated by bands of emigrants from New England, from New York, from Germany and Ireland—who came up the Missouri River, fearless of cannons, and found the slaveholders here armed; and they drove them out of the Territory, and established here

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road' with every Slave State! Who would have believed that this could have been done, and that we should have met here to-day to celebrate it with all kinds of demonstrations—by the firing of cannon, by dinners and balls—and the Union be just as safe now as it was before? (Cheers.)

Another consideration. It is not our choice, fellow-citizens, that our lot as a people is cast upon a continent, and that we are so constituted that, in spite of ourselves, we must become, sooner or later, the possessors of the whole Continent of North America, from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast. France, and Spain, and Great Britain, who formerly occupied wast possessions on this continent, have been gradualyear possessions on this continent, have been gradually giving way, retiring. Every year they are weaker; and it is only a question of fifty or a hundred years before we shall be masters of the American years before we shall be masters of the American Confederacy or Republic. Now, a Government which is to be extended over

continent needs wealth; it needs riches. A great Government needs wealth in proportion to it tent; its people must have wealth as an element of their happiness and prosperity. It is utterly con-temptible and ridiculous to suppose that the Conti-nent of North America, instead of being peopled by free men, who are willing to take it at forty acres apiece and enrich it—instead of this, we ought to turn off all these free laborers, and get slaves from Africa at \$200 a head. What wealth have they in the Slave States? I much mistake if the people of Kansas would, ten years hence, exchange their wealth for that of the Old Dominion—slaves in-

Great nations require something more than wealth: they need intelligence, vigor and energy among the people. You are to-day planted here, where, if, as they apprehend, the slaves become discontented, and the people of the Slave States are to be protected, you are the very men upon whom they must rely for that protection; you are the men to defend them; you must also raise the means to defend them; defend them; you must also raise the means to de-fend the national flag upon every sea, and over all this continent. Give men freedom; then every freeman will give you a return—an equivalent for it; deuy them that, and every man becomes an alien, an enemy, under the Government. You remember how feeble and defenceless we Free State men were ten years ago; you see now that we are established in continent; and we might almost say that-

· We are monarchs of all we survey.'

And this success, this power, has been obtained— how? It has been obtained amid reproach, invec-tive, and by resisting force, fraud, and the power of the Federal Government. The success will soon be made still more apparent by the election of Abraent. The success will soon be ham Lincoln to the Presidency. (Cheers.) And this victory has been built upon nothing, except those smooth, round pebbles with which we laid the foundation-and the storms of earth and hell shall not prevail against it.

It reminds me of that beautiful island of Capri

on which the rocks are piled in native deformity but in massive strength, and upon whose summits I found the ruins of the palaces of Nero and Domitian, yet when I entered a cavern on the rock-bound shore, I found that this majestic island rested on a foundation of mere coral.

These are the considerations which present themselves to me on coming among you. I have told all.
I have kept nothing back. Henceforth, if my confidence in the ability of the American Union wavers, I shall come here to learn that the Union is stronger than human ambition, because it is founded in th affection of the American people. If ever I shall waver in my devotion to Liberty, I shall come here and renew it—here under the sympathy of one hun-dred thousand freemen, saved from Slavery. Henceforth, these shall not be my sentiments alone, but the sentiments of ALL MANKIND. Men will con to Kansas as they go up to Jerusalem. This shall be a sacred city.

Peace, therefore, be within your walls, and plente-

ousness in all your cottages and cabins, so soon to be converted into palaces. Once more, people of Kansas, hail! HAIL! and at the same time—fare-

Three most enthusiastic cheers were then given by all the assembled multitude for Gov. Seward

Mr. Seward, arriving at St. Louis on Saturday, add from the balcony of Barnum's Hotel the following remarks :-

'He said that he had not come to see St. Louis or the people of Missouri, but to see Kansas, which was entitled to his gratitude and respect. Missouri could take care of herself; she did not care for Republican principles, but warred with them alto-gether. If forty years ago, Missouri had chosen to be a free State, she would now have four millions of people instead of one million. He was a p spoken man, and here was talking treason in streets of St. Louis. He could not talk anything else, if he talked as an honest man; but he found himself out of place here. (A Voice—'You're at home.') Here, said he, are the people of Missouri, who ask me to make a speech, and at the same time there are laws as to what kind of speech I may make. The first duty that you owe to your city and yourselves is to repeal and abrogate every law on your statute book that prohibits a man from saying what nt, and sentiment, and heart tell his honest judgment, and sentiment, and heart tell-him is the truth. (Mingled surprise and approba-tion on the part of the crowd.) Though I have said these hard things about the State of Missouri, I have no hard sentiments about it or St. Louis, for I have great faith and hope—nay, absolute trust—in Providence. What Missouri wants is courage, reso-Providence. What Missouri wants is courage, resolution, spirit, manhood—not consenting to take only that privilege of speech that slaveholders allow, but insisting on complete freedom of speech. But I have full trust that it will all come right in the end—that in ten years you will double your population, and that in fifteen or twenty years you will have four millions of people. To secure that, you have four millions of people. To secure that, you have but to let every man who comes here, from whatever State or nation, speak out what he believes will promote the welfare and interest of mankind. What surprised me in Kansas was to see the vast improvements made there within six years, with so little wealth or strength among her people; and what surprised me in Missouri was that, with such a vast territory and such great resources, there was so little of population, improvement and strength to be found. (Faint manifestations of approval.) I ought not, perhaps, to talk these things to y should have begun at the other end of the though a citizen of any other State has as much liberty here as the citizens of Missouri: but he has less liberty than I like. I want more than you have. I want to speak what I think, instead of what a Missourian thinks. I think you are in a

lightened position. You are in the way of being Germanized into it. I would much rather you had got into it by being Americanized instead of Germanized; but it is better to come to it through that way than not to come to it at all. It was through the Germans Germanizing Great Britain that Magna Charta was obtained, and that that great charter of English liberty came to be the charter of the liber ties of the sons of England throughout the whole world. Whatever lies in my power to do to bring into successful and practical operation the great into successful and practical operation the great principle that this Government is a Government for tree men and not for slavers or slaveholders, and that this country is to be the home of the exile from every land, I shall do as you are going to do, by supporting Abraham Lincoln for President, and Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President.' (Cheers.)

ROBT. C. WINTHROP AND JOHN BROWN Mr. Robert C. Winthrop heard of the John Brown affair when he was at Vienna, and the news made him feel bad. We all felt badly about it. When Mr. Winthrop heard of men and women being sold in America did that disturb his discobeing sold in America, did that disturb his diges tion, or did he bear the evil with that Christian resignation and that philosophic fortitude with which we all bear the misfortunes of others? There are some persons who are never disturbed by an evil that is happening all the time, but their sensitive souls are terribly shocked with a conevil presents itself to their eyes. They are conevil presents itself to their eyes. The reader may have servative in everything. The reader may have noticed, that the persons of his acquaintance who are most ready to cry out against the horrors of the French Revolution, are precisely the same persons who are never disturbed by thoughts on the horrors that rendered that Revolution necessary and inev

An overseer in Alabama, named Davis, w

SLAVERY AND THE FEDERAL GOVERN

We make the following extracts from the Eigh teenth Annual Report of the Executive Committee the Western (Ohio) Anti-Slavery Society :-

the Western (Ohio) Anti-Slavery Society:—

The workings of the governmental machinery the past year has been in character the same as formerly. The fatal compromises engrafted upon the Federal Government are maturing their fruit, and the people continue to reap the harvest. With a Constitution that provides for the rendition of fugitive slaves, with Congressional laws for the enforcement of its provisions, and with political demagogues continually insisting that we 'respect the Constitution and all constitutional obligations,' it is no marvel that fugitives continue to be hunted down upon Northern soil, and that legal kidnappers, emboldened by their success, have become illegal kidnappers, and taken those whom the laws recognize as free.

Waggoner—was arrested under pretence of being a New Testament, 'this particular term, slaveholding, fugitive slave, carried to Newport, Ky., and thrown into jail; and no owner appearing, he was sold for into jail; and no owner appearing, he was sold for jail fees. By the efforts of George P. Webster who was moved with compassion for the captive, legal proceedings were stayed, his right to freedom estab. proceedings were stayed, his right to freedom established to the satisfaction of a Kentucky Court, and his discharge ordered. We do not mention this case as being one of peculiar hardship, nor very unusual in character, save in its termination. The kidnapping of free colored men is carried on extensively in the States bordering upon the Ohio river; and in southern Illinois the law, in most cases, has been utterly powerless to reclaim the captives or punish the villains. These facts forcibly illustrate the insecurity of personal liberty in the gross horrors of slavery as it exists, behind an ideal captives or punish the villains. These facts forcibly illustrate the insecurity of personal liberty in this free, model Republic. The case of the Jew, boy, Mortara, who was forcibly abducted from his parents, not that he should be made a slave, but that he might be educated a Catholic, stirred to its very centre the heart of Christendom. But here, upon our own free soil, a free man, known to many of our citizens, a native of Ohio, was seized and fragged away from the reality, and hiding the gross horrors of slavery as it exists, behind an ideal picture of some patriarchal constitution of society, with love and justice for its basis—but when a process of law, to the highest bidder, approves the upon our own free soil, a free man, known to many of our citizens, a native of Ohio, was seized and fragged away from the reality, and hiding the gross horrors of slavery as it exists, behind an ideal picture of some patriarchal constitution of society, with love and justice for its basis—but when a process of law, to the highest bidder, approves the upon our own free soil, a free man, known to many of our citizens, a native of Ohio, was seized and fragged away from the reality, and hiding the gross horrors of slavery as it exists, behind an ideal picture of some patriarchal constitution of society, with love and justice for its basis—but when a process of law, to the highest bidder, approves the upon our own free soil, a free man, known to many of our citizens, a native of Ohio, was seized and the Sovereignty under whose rule he was born had parents, to educate him; but when Democratic and Protestant Kentucky takes a parent from his children to degrade and to dehumanize him, the offence is so trifling that neither Church nor State regard it with any interest, but pass coldly by and address themselves to the conversion of the heathen abroad, what better the second implication by Dr. Lord, that we and to political gambling at home. What better could be expected of a people who consent to regard as valid a law which places the liberty of every man alleged to be a fugitive from labor, at the mercy of a single Commissioner, whose judgment must invariably be influenced by the testimony of the slavebaunds who have an interest in the readition of the slavebaunds who have an interest in the readition of the slavebaunds who have an interest in the readition of the slavebaunds who have an interest in the readition of the slavebaunds who have an interest in the readition of the slavebaunds who have a progression of the same and the same and the slavebaunds who have a slavebaunds who have a slavebaund who consent to regard as valid a law which places the liberty of every man alleged to be a fugitive from labor, at the mercy of a slave in the supposed implication by Dr. Lord, that we are not authorized to assume that evil or injury would arise from the supposed implication by Dr. Lord, that we are not authorized to assume that evil or injury would arise from the supposed implication by Dr. Lord, that we are not authorized to assume that evil or injury would arise from the supposed implication by Dr. Lord, that we are not authorized to assume that evil or injury would arise from the readity.

ored man, refuses his ballot, denies him equal educational rights, and shuts him out of the jury-box, and even out of the county poor-house; and to give further proof to the South, of the strength of the very is sufficiently condemned, without particular inverse in the county poor-house. bond of political union between the two, we were presented last winter with the humiliating spectacle of the General Assembly of Ohio inviting to a grand carousal the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee, and spending more than \$5000 of the slavery before he condemned it, he well said that Tennessee, and spending more than \$5000 of the slavery before he condemned it, he well said that cople's funds in gluttony and wine-bibbing and such a journey was entirely unnecessary, since no enseless parade. And this was done, too, at a time mitigated form of the administration of slavery could when more than a score of Kentucky's best citizens take away the inherent viciousness of the system; had been driven by mob-law to seek a shelter upon Ohio soil—the Executive of the State from which they fled being either powerless or unwilling to prothey fled being either powerless or unwilling to protect them. In connection with the expulsion of John G. Fee and his Berean associates from their homes in Kentucky, we might, if the limits of this report would permit, dwell upon the wide-spread report would permit, dwell upon the wide-spread only, and that long persistence in slaveholding seemed to have demented the master as well as brutified his larger than the close of Mr. Robson's limit was utterly inexplicable how men could place the issue of this great question upon such facts on the country of the following is the close of Mr. Robson's limit was utterly inexplicable how men could place the issue of this great question upon such facts on the country of the following is the close of Mr. Robson's limit was utterly inexplicable how men could place the issue of this great question upon such facts on the country of the countr numerous manifestations, and which has written its history in indiscriminate mobbings, and scourgings, and burnings, and hangings, and expulsions, perpetrated in consequence of a maddened and senseless panic. But little heed may be given to this now, lently from others the daily produce of their labor, except by its victime, and it is doubtful whether we are able to comprehend all its enormity; but when this 'Reign of Terror' shall be recorded by the graphic pen of some future historian, it will bear the traces of a spirit so fierce and relentless, so cruel and bloody, that humanity will stand aghast at the record.

her Judiciary declared it a nullity, her Legislature came to the rescue with her bold enactments, and her Executive stood prepared to defend the rights

The American nation makes physical strength the arand honor of the State. The game was skillfully biter and judge of all moral principle, and, by so d played; but just at that point, when Wisconsin ing, dethrones God, and becomes an agent of hell. Could have checkmated her opponent and closed the contest she yielded all she had gained—thus adding owner is a thief. If this was his cult crime, he mig

tory was at best a most barren one, and his release by the Senate was a virtual acknowledgment of the South.' fact. The defeat, for it really was one, was as pal-pable, though different in its character, as when its deputized deputies, by the arrest of Frank Sanborn in Massachusetts, caused an uprising of the people, who released the prisoner and drove the officials actively upholding slavery, on the ground that he has who released the prisoner and drove the officials of from their presence. It was a defeat as palpable as when John Brown, Jr., backed by the people of benighted Ashtabula, disregarded the authority and defied the power of the Senate, and refused either to go, or to be taken before the Mason Comfigure and the senate of the either to go, or to be taken before the Mason Committee. All honor to these princely rebels! There and libraries of Dr. Lord's own college contain unmittee. All honor to these princely rebels! mittee. All bonor to these princely rebels! There is hope in the future. When a government becomes oppressive, when it disregards the rights of its citi-targets, when it disregards the rights of its citi-targets, when it relies in fancied security upon the strength of its organization, it is time to evoke the inherent, undelegated power of the people, which, while vindicating the right, will recall to the memory of the report to the ory of the ruler the forgotten fact, that there is a power behind the throne greater than the throne is in of oppression. Here is its language:—

In connection with these instances of successful popular resistance to the demands of slavery, we rejoice to be able to refer to at least two cases, in which the Executives of Western States have used their official power to retard and check the operations and designs of the agents of the Slave Power. The associates of John Brown who escaped from Harper's Ferry to Ohio and Iowa, were pursued by men armed with Executive requisitions from Virginia, who demanded their surrender severally of the Governors of these two States. We are glad to be able to say, that Gov. Dennison and Gov. Kirkwood both trefused to comply with the demand. Their refusal, it is true, was based upon technicalities, the existence of which might not have been discovered, had the offence charged been a crime against humanity, instead of a praiseworthy, though unlawful deed. Be that, however, as it may, whether the requisitions were virtually defective in technical points, or whether the humanity of the Governors led them to magnify these objections, and thus avoid conquering their prejudices and performing a disagreeable duty, or whether they believed that the delivering up of sacch fugitives would be an unpopular measure, suffice; it to say that the requisitions were not complied to say that the requisitions were not complied to the proposed and performing a disagreeable duty, or whether they believed that the delivering up of sacch fugitives would be an unpopular measure, suffice it to say that the requisitions were not complied to sa In connection with these instances of successful ould be an unpopular measure, sufsuch fugitives wo fice it to say that the requisitions were no with; and Virginia, baffled in her atter stabled to death by a slave whom he attempted to whip, on the 22d ult. The slave escaped.

with; and Virginia, baffled in her attempt, with no means of redress, was left to digest at her leisure this mortifying failure

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, OCTOBER 12, 1860.

THE INDEPENDENT IN DEPENCE OF SLAVEHOLDING.

In last week's Anti-Slavery Standard there appear in parallel columns, a passage from one of Rev. Dr. Lord's pro-slavery publications, and a passage from the Independent, of similar purport. The first repre sented the chief question in regard to slavery to be-. Whether it is prohibited in Scripture'; the second -taken from an article designed to represent slaveholding as not necessarily sinful or evil-points out to within a short time, a citizen of Ohio-Charles its readers as an important consideration that, in the

dragged away from home and friends, to a Ken- Very likely, Dr. Lord also might be willing to say, 'Much forbearance may be due to a man who, like no remonstrance to urge, no protest to make, no deliverance to achieve. It was a terrible outrage for despotic and Catholic Italy to take a child from its very without having had an opportunity of observing ents, to educate him; but when Democratic and what would be its operation in Kansas, if it had su

who have an interest in the rendition of whit more unreasonable than the actual implication by the Independent, that the sight of slavery is neede man?
Ohio, under Republican rule, ostracises the colis manifestations, and which has written its victim. The following is the close of Mr. Robson's

record.

A year ago we had strong hopes that Wisconsin would be able to vindicate the doctrine of State Sovereignty, not only up to the point where resistance to Federal usurpation becomes a necessity, but carry it triumphantly beyond. The people indignantly trampled the Fugitive Slave Law under foot, her Judiciary declared it a nullity, her Legislator,

contest, she yielded all she had gained—thus adding another to the many forcible illustrations of the impossibility of State Sovereignty and individual rights being successfully vindicated and protected and protected and protected to make a government constituted of the most discountry.

Though Wisconsin in her corporate capacity utterly failed, a portion of the people did what the State ought to have done. With a writ of habers corpus issued by Popular Sovereignty, they opened the doors of the United States prison, and released the captive. And to-day, disregarding all constitutions and laws, judgments and writs, processes and decisions which sustain the Fugitive Slave Law, they bid definace, to the Federal Government, and unequivocally tell its officials that S. M. Booth shall not be re-arrested. Whether they will be able to maintain this position, or be forced to succumb, or by some device evade the direct issue and consent to have it called a drawn game, time only can demonstrate.

The Federal authorities may deem it the part of wisdom to be less exacting than they have been in several cases within the last twelve months; for, although they may stand a good chance of success when dealing with contumacious States, the people are beginning to show signs of insubordination. If the Government won a triumph, in the imprisonment of Thaddeus Hyatt at Washington, the victory was at best a most barren one, and his release by the Senate was a virtual acknowledgment of the

'In disposing of this question, much depends upo to pronounce a universal sentence of non-commun-ion' against 'slaveholding churches,' till we know exactly the meaning of the phrase. Doubtless it would be very convenient to assume that all churches south of a certain line are like that in which the memorable Col. Netherland was a ruling elder; and

that they all maintain in word and deed the divine right of white men to buy and sell black men, and to flog them without mercy if they undertake to have and maintain a private judgment of their own on that point. But might it not be a wiser course, more consonant with justice, and more useful as a testimony for righteousness, to decide each particular case upon its particular merits? The inquiry in what particular respects, and to what extent, the church with which the applicant proposes to connect himself has neglected or refused to rebuke in its members the sin of oppression, might be difficult; but would it not do good?

the clergy and church members of the South forbid the slaves to be questioned, or their testimony to be taken, even in the church, and upon church matters British empire,—up to that time the noblest triumph and that the life of no Northern man would be safe of Christianity achieved in our world. who should go to the South avowedly to make such Sir, it is high time that this great American Board, investigation—and then think of the monstrous folly, which the Christian statesman who so long honored tion of the details of each particular case !

utterly unjustifiable position in defence of slavery, AMERICAN SLAVERY. and it states that position as follows:-

paper, how do its clerical editors, treat Dr. South-Side hollow ring of hypocrisy - eighteen hundred and Adams, the Northern minister who, after a deliberate sixty, the GLORIOUS JUBILEE YEAR OF THE AMERICAN examination of slavery at the South, came back justi- Board. God forbid, sir, that I should make an unfying and eulogizing it? They have constantly, ever christian diversion of the holy tide of emotion which mended him as a Christian, and as a true minister of has done through us in the last fifty years, from the the Gospel. Dr. Thompson, not long after the publication of the infamous 'South-Side View,' declared baptism of the American Board. I only want to keep It was dreadful to hear over the cruei store. in public that he entertained a high respect for Dr. pace with God's Providence, and to let the gentle Nehemiah Adams as a Christian minister; and Dr. foot-fall and the silent, majestic tread of this Board, Bacon assisted in the vote by which he was unani- which Father Keep has so eloquently touched, go onmously re-elected on the Prudential Committee of the ward with God, and not without Him. And, theresions, at their annual meeting just closed.

ber that both the Congregationalist and the Independent, to American Slavery. churches, who refuse that name, be sunk !- c. k. w. any helpers, nothing remained for him but to yield.

FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

else had obtained the floor, and addressed the Presi- sition to the consideration of the Board. dent, saying that he held in his hand a brief paper of He was arguing the case in the way of personal no other way, which he would accordingly read.

tion of the body shall go through the Business Com- modified as to read thus :-

out noticing the point of inquiry raised by the paper feeder to American slavery. submitted to them, Mr. Cheever immediately rose Thus ended the last attempt, it is likely, to pr report the following recommendation:

That the Secretaries be requested to inform this Board. Board in regard to the disposal made of the Memorial EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM DR. T. P. to Congress upon the subject of the African slave trade, which was referred to the Prudential Committee at the last meeting in Philadelphia, with instructions to take such action as, in their judgment, its relations to their work, as a Board of Missions, shall sented by the reporters of the Journal, Traveller and for the minister, for there were the 'solid men,' Da seem to demand; and that a Special Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to consider and rethree be appointed by the Chair to consider and refor Foreign Missions, and having no confidence of obnot be consenting. But he was firm in his be port to this meeting what further action is necessary, taining a hearing in either of those papers, I ask one that his people needed the lecture, and was glad list on the part of this Board, to vindicate the honor of Christianity scandalized by the revival of the execrable slave-trade as a feeder of slavery.

are thinking in their hearts, why will you inconti- leaven would not affect. here fussing upon the foreign slave-trade?'

boon Mission, have testified that all the missionaries slavery.' on the coast of Africa from the whole Christian world By this time the President and a host of D. D.

Here, then, Sir, is my reason and my justification Now, Mr. Garrison, in regard to my becoming 'a for what some will call intruding the slave's black member' of that society. Before that is possible, the

only by springing at an opportunity like a panther, cheap Bible to one of the four millions of heathen sembly. Surely, Sir, it became our sagacious Secre-tary, and those venerable Fathers in the Churches, spell the name of God. to have presented early a carefully considered paper

Your true friend for breaking this iniquitous Union upon this grave subject, and to have given a voice, and thereby every bond,

THOS. P. KNOX. loud as the sound of many waters, to the indignant Christianity of the nation against the revival of that The New York correspondent of the Charles piratical traffic, by a Christian people, which used to ton Mercury gives a malignant thrust at those 'dirty be the very opprobrium and blot of the powers called demagogue dogs, Wilson, and Sumner, and Burlin-

Let it be remembered that the editor of the Indethe shadow of a great tree by the road-side. And in pendent knows perfectly well that the particular facts that practical way-side thought,—then first agitating which he thus demands to be proved could not possi- the mind of the unconscious reformer,-began the be had without inquiry of the slaves and that mighty moral warfare which resulted first in the sup-

as well as wickedness, of assuming that church-mem- that chair before you once pronounced the most pobers at the South practise slaveholding innocently and tent assembly convened in our world—it is high time rightfully, until the contrasy is proved by examina- that this great American Board should see the calamities of the Africanslave-trade to their end : and we could But the treachery of the Independent to truth and see them to an and, if we would. There is moral powrighteousness does not end here. When (urged by er enough in this assembly, if honestly put forth, to everywhere demanded table luxury. By the questions of some correspondent whose inquiries bring the calamities of the African slave-trade to a cannot safely be treated with contemptuous disregard)
it makes the above quoted plea for Dr. Lord, it feels

with and bury out of sight forever the responsible a tiny exercises above a tiny exercises and tiny exercises a tiny exercises and tiny exercises a tiny exercises and tiny e guish and bury out of sight forever the responsible a tiny evergreen shrub, now yielding its dark obliged to admit that there may be such a thing as an MAGNA PARENS of the African slave-trade-

and—having seen, with his own eyes, the sale of human beings, under process of law, to the highest bidder—approves the system, he betrays a hideous and most unchristian deficiency of moral sense.

Missionary who came to preach deliverance to the on Monadnock, making a charming who captives, and the future historian of this Board will brow of *Cheshire's haughty hill.*

write there was a proud significancy in the words, write there was a proud significancy in the words, So says the Independent! Now how does that which otherwise, I confess, fall on my ear with the that time as much as before, praised and com- has risen so naturally under the review of what God nerican Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mis- fore, I want the wise men from the East in this Board, and the wise men from the West, calmly to inquire, The American church is thoroughly given over to as set forth in this Resolution, whether any further the support of slavery. Read the article on our first action be necessary, on the part of this Board, to page from the Congregationalist, defending the mem- vindicate the honor of Christianity now scandalized bership of slaveholders in the church! And remem- by the revival of the execrable Slave Trade, as a feeder

and the clergymen who edit them, (even while cover- Mr. Cheever's resolution was refused entertaining with the cloak of Christianity those slaveholders ment on the alleged ground that it was out of order, who will answer, when privately questioned, that they although offered in the order that all such matters do not hold their slaves as property, and thus giving are before deliberative bodies, when the question was unlimited license to the continuance of slaveholding upon the adoption of the Report of the Special Comong church-members,) are commonly reputed, by mittee upon so much of the Prudential Committee's the churches, to be anti-slavery. In what depths of Annual Report as appertained to the Gaboon Mission. iniquitous concession, then, must the majority of But being ruled out of order, and not sustained by

The next day, however, Friday, A. M., when the AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS reading of certain resolutions from the Elgin Association of Illinois was called for, in connection with the A passage altogether in keeping with the uniform. Report on the Cherokee Mission, Mr. Cheever rose to ly pro-slavery character of the American Board oc- a point of order and to a personal explanation, which, curred at its (mock) Jubilee meeting in this city last week. At the opening of the session on the third of the previous day, showing how, under such rulday of the meeting, (Thursday A. M.) Rev. Henry ing, it would be impossible for any member of the T. Cheever of Connecticut, seeming to have watched Board not on the Prudential Committee, or not inhis opportunity, rose the moment the reading of the trusted with something by the Prudential Committee, minutes and notices was completed, before any one to be ever so in order as to be able to submit any propo-

inquiry, in behalf of some of the churches and ministers who wanted the information, and could get it in seemed inevitable, when he was again called to order from an unexpected quarter, on what ground it was At this moment, he was interrupted, and declared not made clear. But being thus interrupted, he was out of order, by a rule of the body, seldom enforced, which prescribes that all matters for the considera- having submitted the resolution of the day before so

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be Choked off from obtaining the ear of the meeting appointed by the Chair to consider and report at the in this manner, Mr. Cheever had recourse with his pa- next annual meeting of this Board, whether any per to the Business Committee, and by them it was further action be necessary on the part of this Board omitted to the Committee on the Gaboon mission. to vindicate the honor of Christianity, now scandal-When the Committee reported in the evening with- ized by the revival of the execrable slave trade, as a

and offered as an amendment to the matter of their anything in the shape of an anti-slavery pronunciation from the inveterately Pro-Slavery American

KNOX.

Boston, Oct. 9, 1860. DEAR GARRISON,-Having been grossly misreprein your world-wide, untrammeled Liberator.

Self-respect compels me to state what I did say,

and the cause thereof.

The speaker was proceeding with a few remarks Mr. Selden, of Lynn Common, in speaking of the hoped, for the evening meeting brought out his De on this recommendation, but had uttered only a few failure of the Gaboon Mission in Africa, drew the folsentences, when he was again interrupted by Chan-lowing degrading and impious comparisons of the prise and delight, was so won upon as to take up cellor Walworth, Mr. Hubbard, and others, as out of African: First, the impossibility of their conversion, by order, and, in deference to them, he was so pronounced by the Chair, who seemed to evince a little hesitoto the chaff and tares, whilst the wheat represented following the curved shore line of the harlor following the curved having great spaces between ancy upon the question.

Mr. Cheever has given our Reporter both what he a field of wheat. 'Who,' said he, 'would think of the buildings covered with 'fish flakes,' now and what he was should off from expired and what he was should first flakes,' now and what he was should flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and what he was should flake flake flakes,' now and who was should flake flake flakes,' now and who was should flake flake flakes,' now and who was should flake flakes,' now and who was s said and what he was shut off from saying, as follows: gathering in cockles and thistles, when reaping? I see. Sir, that some faces gather blackness at such Fourth, and last, this professor of discipleship with a proposition as this; and I am aware that many Jesus Christ compared them to a lump of coal that mills at Dennis, and then made out in the clears

nently mar the general joy of this jubilee, by thrust- When this lower depth of degradation was reached, ing in as a fire-brand such an inquiry as this? or why, my blood boiled with indignation, and as Mr. Selden as was said last year at Philadelphia, 'why come up concluded his remarks I arose, and, addressing the, ere fussing upon the foreign slave-trade?'

Well, Sir, in reply to that, I have it to say, first, such reflections upon the colored man, come from that our senior Secretary has admitted that the slave- whatever source they may. The cause of your failtrade is legitimately before us as a Board of Missions, ing to reach them was probably owing to the fact and that it constitutes the most formidable obstacle to that this association is slaveholding in principle, and the evangelization of Africa which we have to encoun- they know it-therefore their ears are hard that ter-and, in the second place, two of our missiona- they cannot hear. This Board supports the antiries, Rev. Messrs. Bushnell and Walker, of the Ga- Christian, barbarous and infernal system of American

are not equal in numbers to the slave ships from the were rising-the President calling me to order, and port of New York alone, that yearly visit the coast demanding my name, and asking, 'Are you a memfor slaves. That is, Sir, one city, the metropolis of ber?' I replied, 'My name is Thomas Parker Knox.' Christianized America, furnishes more slave ships to They then said I was not a member. I replied, 'I rob Africa, than all Christendom furnishes missiona- am a member of myself, and will, under all circumries to Christianize it; although I do not forget that stances, rebuke with contempt such anti-Christian it is gravely argued in some quarters that the slave- reflections upon my brother man.' I then resumed trade is God's true missionary agency for evangelizing my seat, having said all that I desired to say at that

hand and ebony brow into the solemnities of this Board must wash its hands of the innocent blood of the slave. They must teach a better principle to the Sir, it should not have been left to the third day of Cherokee than slaveholding. They must have the this meeting, and to a country pastor, -and for him spirit of Christ sufficient to send even one small and hugging it like a bear,-to introduce this im- chattel slaves in this country, where it is a crime punmensely important matter to this wast Christian as- ishable with imprisonment to teach any one of these

Your true friend for breaking this iniquitous Union,

game, and Douglas, et id omne genus.'

ANTI-SLAVERY LABORS ON THE CAPE DEAR MR. GARRISON

With to-morrow will close a month anti-slavery work on this curious and portion of Massachusetts territory, known a Cape. Monday, we take our share of carry off many pleasurable recollections and hospitality for ourselves personally, and ance of the great cause, by the good friends names and past services are not strangers to you Holley's lectures will have been given in Ba North and East Dennis, Harwich, Harwich annis, Centreville, Osterville, Cotuit and P town, and many and kind are the assu long-tried and faithful abolitionists of the these meetings in their respective or week, we had warm welcome, sympathy and genero cheer, at the handsome home of Mr. Russel in Centreville.

To Captain and Mrs. Z. Small we are indebted very kind favors. On their farm, one h ted in the mysteries of cranberry cultur prominent a feature of Cape agricu having fourteen acres devoted to the produc Sir, let us now address ourselves as a Board of Mis- last fall. It seemed a great skip of this little But when a professed Christian goes South to live, sions to this truly Christian work of the great primal of Mt. Ida' when it appeared to us again in

To keep to The Cape: At Hyannis, we had cordial support of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hillely up for public execration, through legal process enormous crime of kidnapping poor Columbus by Hyannis men to Southern bondage and tor struggled and broke off the iron manacles, and the captain got him back to the vessel of a fate worse than down

There is an out-spoken little sheet, the 4th saenger, published in Hyannis by Mr. Com Editor, who makes honorable quotations from Liberator. This end of the Cape is balanced another beacon of the press, the Provincetown la ner, whose Editor is as bold and liberal-mindel quote from Mr. Theodore Parker, as the other ing Mr. Garrison

The Cape people in general seem accessible to wi views of humanity, and all-embracing principles from their larger intercourse with foreign people they have less of the American conceit and soll placency. The most striking peculiarity of the Cape, to and

visitor, are the numerous windmills that are employe to pump up the sea-water for salt-manufacture They make us think of Jeannie Deans' letter

Reuben Butler, written at York on her memorals journey from Edinburgh up to London: 'All sroun the city are mills whilk have na muckle wheels no milldams, but gang by the wind, strange to behold

A writer of old Pilgrim times makes quaint ion to the astonishment of the Indians at the fir of these queer machines set up on the Cape :- 'The do much extol and wonder at the English for the strange inventions, especially for a windmill, which in their esteem, was little less than the world's won der, for the strangeness of his whisking motion and the sharn teeth "biting" the corn into such tle pieces.'

In many other things, as roads, architecture, vege tation, occupation of the people, the Cape is with this Long Point for the barbed tip; suggest not so much that gentle kind of angling, charact by old Isaak Walton as 'the contemplative man recreation, as that bold, adventurous life-pursuit. which hundreds of these men summon up all the energy, skill and activity, and too often, alss! th unavailing heroism.

These surrounding waters do not look to all eyes to ours, blue, bright, peaceful, beautiful, but hungry darling sons, loving husbands, dear ! who was sending us in her carriage for a drive on beach said she could not go with us, she never could bear to go since her son was lost at sea.

This (Sunday) evening, an immense asset in the capacious Universalist Church, kindly opened by its pastor, Rev. Mr. Bruce, for Miss Holley's pa for the slave. It was a somewhat hazardous expe Holley had come-and invited her to address the Sunday school after his sermon in the morning, wh she did with a persuasion that had the effect

collection for the Massachusetts A. S. Society. the buildings covered with 'fish flakes,' now with innumerable codfish to dry. A month ago, had a pleasant day by the sea-side among the win mosphere, beyond the camp-meeting grove in hath ham, a church in Wellsteet, and the meeting-house in Truro, where Theodore Parker once preach Provincetown town-house, twenty miles over the Ba No wonder it is seen so far, for it is perched of bluff, high over all the other houses and steeples. bears a tablet commemorative of the first landing the Pilgrims made here on the eleventh of November in 1620. Here they refreshed themselves, and h ed about with a view to plant their little colo But the prospects for agriculture looked too doub ful, and the Mayflower the next month bore them to their final landing on Forefathers' rock.

'SELF-CONTRADICTIONS OF THE BLBLE.' New York, Oct. 6, 1860. DEAR GARRISON, -In reply to C. K. W., whi

suggests the inserting, in future editions of 'Se Contradictions of the Bible, of a prefatory expl nation of the compiler's views in regard to the m of the Bible, I have only to say, that I concur stantially in those expressed by that corre But as the pamphlet is 'without comment,' I decute it more consistent not to give any views of my own the way of preface. I could not, however, third edition, resist the temptation to commendatory notices by the Press. Some contain expressions which I could hardly endone certainly not without modification. The Bible is all 'a stupendous compound of contradiction error,' nor can it be said to 'subvert itself,' far as the claim of infallibility and plenary tion is concerned. The notice that appear Liberator is so just and fair, that I have order be inserted in the next edition; and that, I the will answer all the purposes of a preface, such THE COMPILER C. K. W. suggests.

Several book notices, designed for our pre number, are unavoidably deferred.

OCTOBER 12.

ETTER FROM MR. PILLSBURY.

To THE EDITOR:-The work in hand is too im-

from those who have it to do. The Cumming-

Convention, and also one held in Ellenville, New

York, were worthy the hour and the cause, and I am

York, were worthy the note and the cause, and I am

Since coming into the West, I have been almost

constantly engaged-a part of the time both night

and day. A meeting at Jefferson, Ohio, on the first

vening of my arrival in the State, was well attended;

and the presence of Hon. J. R. Giddings, and the

part he bore in the proceedings, gave an interest which kept a full audience till after eleven o'clock.

Nor did the spirit of the occasion cease with that

night; for, on my return three days afterwards,

the first. The Superior Court was in session, with

four Judges on the bench, and a pressure of business

that compelled them to hold evening sessions. On

the evening of my last lecture, the court adjourned, as

soon as organized, and came to the Town Hall nearly

in a body. It was, however, too late to admit them,

(as we were crowded,) so the Judges proposed that we

The change of place delayed us but a few moments,

and we very soon filled the court-house. It was one

dress; and the fact that we held, with unabated in-

terest, until almost midnight, indicates somewhat the

tone of the discussions. Indeed, none seemed in

haste to leave when we adjourned at between elever.

and twelve. Mr. Giddings was again present, and

very active and persistent in contending for the anti-

slavery integrity of the Republican party-though

admitting that the published declarations of Abraham

Lincoln, the whole tone of the New York Tribune,

the action of the National Central Committee in circu-

lating Tribune and other Campaign Tracts and Docu-

ments, (the Life of Lincoln among them,) and the

general voice of the Republican press and politicians,

was in favor of keeping faith with all the constitutional

If the party was not successfully and triumphantly

The subject of my first lecture at Jefferson was,

'The Loss of Heroism in the American Character';

the second, 'Failure of American Culture to Develop

a True Manhood.' Slavery, of course, furnished

largely my illustrations-including its influence on our

tale, politics, education and religion.

On the last evening, Mrs. Griffin of Salem was

present, and added much to the interest of the oc-

Besides the Jefferson meetings, my labors have ex-

PARKER PILLSBURY.

SALEM, (Ohio,) Sept. 23, 1860.

defended, it was the fault of a bad cause, and not any

want of zeal or ability in the champion.

Foster was never more highly appreciated.

MR. PILLSBURY IN OHIO.

Mr. Pillsbury arrived in this State about the mid-

dle of September, apparently in improved health, and

with abiding hope in the success of the Anti-Slavery

His visit to Ohio one year ago, when his strength

seemed failing, from nervous exhaustion, and from

uncontrollable causes, we were unable to respond pro-

pitiously to his faithful effort, left us to fear that his

heart would fail him of another such undertaking. We were, therefore, full of gladness as we again lis-

tened to his earnest eloquence in behalf of freedom,

and heard his Macedonian cry to the men and women

of Ohio for help.

Appointments had been made for him in the prin-

cipal towns in Ashtabula county, the point at which

It is searcely necessary to say, that his presence

among his old friends called out a large number of

and of those who sought an entertainment, both

At Cherry Valley, on Sunday, 16th, he went out of

people by delineating a type of manhood corres-

ponding with the march of intellect and the growth

the Government of ponderous responsibilities, and

threw upon the Individual the burden of true cul-

ture. He rescued the languishing faith of the dying

century, by erecting the noble structure of a man and

a hero. He sang a requiem to the poets of Greece

and Rome, and spoke into being a new order, crown-

ed with laurels of Freedom, as well as wreaths of

Fame. He drew the outlines of a Republic, with

God as its summit, and the People as its base, which

was welcomed with general applause, and a hearty

By invitation, Mr. Pillsbury held a second meeting

at Jefferson. The town hall, which was opened for

the first meeting, was at an early hour filled, and

crowds were yet unseated. The District Court, in

session there, adjourned for the evening, and invited

the anti-slavery meeting to the court-house, which

was soon packed with an appreciative audience, in-

cluding a full bench of judges, lawyers, jurors, citi-

zens, and friends from abroad. I can perhaps do

tract received from one of the auditors, a resident of

Further reports of the campaign and of our annu-

Who Rules .- A writer in the Pittsfield Sun, alluding to the present political condition of Massachusetts, as being that of complete subjection to Abolitionism, asks who has reduced the State to such a humiliating condition.

idition, and who to-day really rules the Republi

States. He relieved the College, the Church and

Jefferson, the home of Joshua R. Giddings.

others, in point of elegance, force, and fact.

entered the State, and he held his first meeting at

Adrian, Mich., Oct. 3, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:

compromises for slavery ever claimed by Calhoun or

aded by Webster.

the finest audiences I ever had the honor to ad-

occupy the spacious court-room they had just left.

ther meeting was extemporized, much larger than

portant, as well as too constant, to admit of much re-

f Mr. Russell Marate m, one becomes initiaerry culture, now so iculture, Capt. 8ma to the produce of this cury. By associa to the eastern shores of ousin of the cranberry. yielding its dark red e dearly rememb his nice, native fruit kip of this little vine to us again in April arming wreath for the

Hyannis, we had the ira. Francis Hinckley, itude to Mr. Hinckley him he deserved from prompt effort to hold ough legal process, the poor Columbus Jones, ruthlessly thrust back bondage and torture cruel story-how he n manacles, and tried and how perfidiously e vessel, only to awai

and liberal-minded to er, as the other from embracing principles, with foreign peoples conceit and self-com

quotations from th

Cape is balanced by

e Provincetown Ban-

of the Cape, to a ne ills that are employed alt-manufacture, and

ondon: 'All around muckle wheels nor strange to behold mes makes quaint alon the Cape :- They the English for their an the world's wonis whisking mot he corn into such lit

architecture, vege ple, the Cape is sui rbed tip; suggesti ingling, character contemplative man' arous life-pursuit, for too often, alss! thei ot look to all eyes as eautiful, but hungry

rallowed up forever ar brothers. A lady ge for a drive on the us, she never could at sea. nense assembly met Miss Holley's plea azardous experi e 'solid men,' Demalpit !- they would s tirm in his belie e, and was glad Miss her to address the the morning, which had the effect hought out his Dem-

tanchest, to his sur

pon as to take up . S. Society. h its one long street, of the harbor for ent spaces between flakes," now spread A month ago, we le among the windout in the clear atthe meeting-house once preached, the miles over the Bay. it is perched on a the first landing of venth of November, mselves, and lookheir little colony looked too doubt-

F THE BIBLE. nk, Oct. 6, 1860. . C. K. W., who editions of Selfprefatory explanathat I concur subomment, I deemed iews of my own in t, however, in the on to insert a few s. Some of these hardly endorse-

The Bible is not contradiction and vert itself,' only so d plenary inspiraa appeared in the have ordered it to and that, I think, preface, such

condition, and who to-day really rules the Republican party. We give his question and answer:

But who is the Great Magician that has effected this result? Not Charles Summer; for he is only the big, stout Ariel of the concealed Prospero; and does the bidding of his master "fiatty." Weil may that master exclaim, "My tricksy spirit!" That Great Magician, that Prospero—whose magic wand controls the destinies of the Republican party in Massachusetts; drives out the Caliban, Wilson, when he attempts with feeble ambition to govern the Isle, to the pains and cramps of a mortifying defeat in his candidate,—that Prospero is—is William Lloyd Garrison! It is the Ruler of Massachusetts at this moment! Whatever may be the animus of the writer of this paragraph, by substituting THE GROWING SPIRIT OF LIBERTY (whose cause we unfalteringly advocate) for our humble name, ' the Great Magician' who is ed for our presen a tand revealed in all his grandeur and potency. to reject much 'original poetry' (?)

WORCESTER, Oct. 1, 1860. Mr. Garrison : I make haste to correct an alm nexcusable mistake made in reporting T. W. Higginson at the Foster Convention in this city.

CORRECTION.

After reporting him as expressing his pleasure at and commendation of the Republican nominations of Lincoln for President and Andrew for Governor, he is reported as saving that he intended to go for them This, it seems, is a mistake, as he says that he did not avow his intention of going for them, and thinks he did not express himself as intending to go for either of them; yet, as some of his auditors think that he did commit himself to going for Mr. Andrew. he is willing to concede that he might have gone thus

The mistake of the report occurred in this way I heard the larger part of his remarks or speech, and heard him say, in effect, that, before we could have Stephen Foster for President, however desirable that night be, we must have Mr. Lincoln, and he was glad that so large a party had got so far advanced that they could nominate, with such hope of success, so good a man as Abraham Lincoln; and thence he went on to commend the nomination of Mr. Andrew, and seemed to be going altogether, and heartily, too, for them both, in the remarks he made, so far as I heard them. But, being called out of the meeting before he had concluded, I inquired of those who remained as to his conclusion, and was not surprised at all to understand that he did avow his intention to go for them, or to be told that he said he prefrered to go for Mr. Andrew on the Republican platform than for John Pierpont on Mr. Foster's platform; and. with this acquired information, I reported him as I did, not intending any mistake or injury thereby. And, in the light of the fact that he did go so strongly for these candidates in the meeting, and without any qualification, or disclaimer of intention to continue to support them; and being understood to be hereunto a voter in the Republican party, how it could work any injury to him to report him as intending to support both these men elsewhere, as every person in the meeting with whom I have been able to converse, understood from what he did say that he intended to do, although in the light of his denial, no one is sure that he said in words that he should do it, is past my limited comprehension. Or, how with the admission of the possibility of such an avowal in behalf of Mr. Andrew, he should feel hurt at the misreport that he was also going for Lincoln, is also a wonder; for did not Andrew prominently help create Lincoln, the Republican nominee, and also the platform on which he was nominated, and does he not now go heartily and entirely for him? Where, then, is the distinction? As executive officers, wherein would they differ in administration as towards the

slave? Are not their political positions identical? tended into several other towns on the Reserve, and It was a little startling to hear Mr. Higginson commend the surprising goodness of the Presidential have been of a most encouraging character. Of the nominee, for wherein is Mr. Lincoln better than Mr. Western Anniversary I need say nothing, as you will probably see an official report of the proceedings. I Seward, who might have been the nominee, or Frethink it will compare favorably with any that have mont, or Slade, or Van Buren, even, who have been nominees? Where is the wonderful advance evinced gone before. Our new friend and coadjutor, Dougass, made a decidedly happy impression, and Mrs.

I am very glad to correct any blunder or mistake that I have made, and would on no account do Mr. Higginson or any one clse any injustice; and I should take much more pleasure in making this correction, could I also correct the whole matter, and now affirm not only that Mr. Higginson did not say that he should go for these candidates, but also that he was not in fact going for them at all. But, alas! I am grieved to say that I have no authority to make such disclaimer in his behalf, or ground of supposition that so complete a correction is called for by the as-

I am at a loss to understand how this misreport, in the light of the understood actual position of Mr. Higginson, could have so injured his sensitiveness, except upon the hypothesis that his intention, in this regard, is held by him to be one of those good deeds that he does not intend or liketo sound a trumpet before, and so felt hurt to find me the trumpeter that was notifying the right hand what the left was about to do. I most sincerely regret invading, by an error, the modesty of his supposed intentions. J. A. H

HENRY C. WRIGHT IN EASTON, ME. WEST GOULDSBORO', Sept. 25, 1860.

DEAR GARRISON, -Sometimes we, who live 'down people, of those who were interested in his subject, East,' have seasons in which the earnest few are strengthened and encouraged to fight on in the good classes of whom fully realized their anticipations. faith, and the hearts of many indifferent ones ar Mr. Pilisbury has spoken in Jefferson several times touched, and at least partially awakened to a sense of before, but this effort is said to have surpassed all the justice and truth of earnest and uncompromising Anti-Slavery. Such a senson has been ours, by the recent visit of Henry C. Wright, who has spoken five his common method of anti-slavery speaking—criti-cising the demoralized condition of the American here in this little neighborhood. You may depend upon it, dear Garrison, that a bountiful amount of true and uncompromising anti-slavery was earnestly emptied into a pro-slavery religion of forms and creeds; and, as a natural consequence, there was

quite an effervescence amongst us.

Those who know our friend Wright are well aware that he has a method of dealing out doses of anti-slavery peculiar to himself; and though many are disposed to question the wisdom of his manner of practice, still we can all take it for what it is worth. And we can all be sure, also, that, let Henry C. Wright talk upon what subject, rebuke what social sins, or advance what heresies or immoralities (as many term them) he may, he never forgets the claims of the American Slave-never. And it seems to me that the great source of his power, as an anti-slavery speaker, is, that he starts from the very foundation of pro-slavery sin-man's reverence for human authority-and then consistently follows out that idea, applying it to all civil, religious and social human institutions, out of which grow our civil, religious and

But I did not take up my pen to defend Henry C. the meeting no better justice than to give you an ex-Wright, or his peculiar manner of procedure, but to say that here, and in Steuben, he has spoken with great power and effect. Why is it that he has so While memory lasts, that meeting in the court-house will not be forgotten by us, and I presume not by Mr. Giddings. We have not yet had time for the full effect of that statement of his,—Mr. Giddings's,—hat in case the slaves should rise, and assert their own rights, a Republican administration would be bound to go to the relief of the master, by giving freedom to the slaves. effectually waked up our people, and not only set them to thinking about and discussing slavery as they have never done before, but to discussing other great wrongs which have their source in the same corrupt fountain of human authority? It seems to me it is because he is simply consistent. He does not tread freedom to the slaves.
Did you ever see an audience retire from an anti-slavery lecture as that did, scarcely speaking above a whisper? It seemed as though there had been some with defiant footsteps upon just so much human authority as sanctions the wrongs to the slave, and then stop all farther application of the same principle to rery lecture as the whisper? It seemed as though there had been some left dead in the room. Was it that Mr. Giddings that evening politically yielded up the ghost? other sins; but he goes deeper-into the church, the family, the business relations of life, and applies the same rigid tests to religious, social and business moal meeting you will receive through the Anti-Slavery rality which is based merely upon human sanction and approval. If he finds there wrong and suffering existing by virtue of human authority, he does not hesitate to proclaim it as boldly and fearlessly as when this authority seeks to hide our national ain of slavery. This consistency, though it frightens a few radical abolitionists, who want to make the antislavery cause as respectable as possible, and is, also, the cause of Mr. Wright being called hard names, did not, here, amongst us, take away one jot from his worth as an anti-slavery laborer. He will always be sure of a welcome here, and he has left many who, through him, have got a start truthward. May we have another refreshing season with him, to tell us what we shall do to be saved' from all civil, religious and social oppression, with all their wrong and

immorality! C. L. H. AMELIA' evinces some talent and a freedor loving spirit, but her poetical effusions are defective.
'Remember' and 'ever,' repeated verse after verse,
do not make rhyme. One of her pieces we will pubahaping the destiny of Massachusetts by his wand will lish, by way of encouragement. We are compelled

Anti-Slavery Lecture. Miss Sallie Holley, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, lectured in the Universalist Church in this place on Sunday evening last, before a very full audience of attentive listeners. Miss H. is one of those large-hearted, intellectual women, who have only to make an appeal to be effectual. Women's appeals are always touching, but when joined with large intellectual power and graceful manners, are irresistible. The mission of such apostles is to sublimate the ideas and arouse the conscience, so that men and women will clearly see that their duties are something more than mere trading, fishing and commerce. Miss Holley is entirely unaffected in her style and speech, and her thrilling anecdotes and natural extemporiza-

Holley is entirely unaffected in her style and spector, and her thrilling anecdotes and natural extemporization are well adapted to captivate an audience. Her lecture could hardly be called a 'political sermon,' as she never mentioned either the Democratic or Republican parties at all. She only illustrated the horrors and the national shame of Slavery, and quickened the impulses that are ever rising and striving for its extinction.

Miss Holley is a native of New York State, and Miss Holley is a native of New York State, and has labored in the Anti-Slavery cause a dozen years, travelling over a large portion of the Northern and Eastern States. Travelling with her is a friend, Miss Putnam, whose generous culture and genial disposition render an hour's conversation with the couple a feast of no ordinary finding. They will both find warm and appreciative friends in this odd corner of the Bay State, and we hope they will visit us again.

Provincetour Banner.

COMMERCE OF LIBERIA. - The Custom House return COMMERCE OF LIBERIA.—I he Custom House returns from the port of Monrovia for the year ending September 30th, 1859, show imports, total, \$143,854 00; exports, \$190,369 22; excess of exports, \$46,015 22. Of the imports, \$86,651 00 was from the United States; \$31,908 00 from Great Britain; \$24,634 00 from Hamburg; \$439 from Amsterdam; and \$222

I Italy.

I Italy.

f the exports, \$60,493 37 was to the United f the exports, \$60,493 37 was to the United for the exports.

Of the exports, \$60,493 37 was to the United States; \$62,396 to Great Britain; \$65,565 to Hamburg; and \$1,314 95 to Sierra Leone.

The exports were 495,194 gallons of palm cils, 333 tons of camwood, 2,335 pounds of ivory, 19,474 pounds of sugar, 10,707 gallons of molasses, 1,007 pounds of coffee, and 775 bushels of palm kernels.

There were imported 17,248 pounds of sugar, or There were imported 17,248 pounds of sugar, or 2,226 pounds less than was exported,—and no molasses. The production of these articles is rapidly in-

The 1007 pounds of coffee all came to the United

States. A quantity, we know not how much, went to Holland from another port.

The palm kernels are a new article of commerce. The palm fruit grows like a peach, or a plum, having a pulp, from which the common palm oil is extracted, a pulp, from which the common palm oil is extracted, and a stone, like a peach stone, which has formerly been of no value. It is now found that the kernel or inside of the stone, yields a superior oil. Of bushels exported, 175 went to England and

600 to Hamburg.

There are in Liberia five other ports of entry, the returns from which are not before us.

The principal region for the production of palm oil and coffee is Bassa County, which has its own port of entry.—Boston Traceller.

AN ABOLITIONIST ASKS TO BE EXCUSED FROM SERVING ON THE JURY.—In the Supreme Court, New York, on Thursday, Mr. Oliver Johnson, the editor of the

on Thursday, Mr. Oliver Johnson, the editor of the National Anti-Slavery Sandard, having been summoned as a juror in this Court, presented the following reasons for being excused from service, endorsed on the back of the summons:—

'The within named party asks to be excused from the service to which he is herein summoned, on the ground that he is held by public opinion to be cray, forsamuch as he is editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, a paper which advocates the immediate Standard, a paper which advocates the immediate abolition of slavery and dissolution of the American Union as a covenant with death and an agreement with hell.

OLIVER JOHNSON. Sept. 18th, 1860.

Judge Leonard passed an order that Johnson should appear the next day.

Upon his appearance, said Johnson was fined me sum of \$25, for contempt of Court!

ARREST OF A JOHN BROWNITE. A few days sine we copied from a Texas paper a letter addressed by one Wm. H. Bailey to a confederate, disclosing the operations of a gang of incendiaries in Texas, the letter having been discovered by accident. The Fort Smith (Ark.) Times contains the following announce-ment of Bailey's arrest:—'On Sunday last, Rev. W. H. Bailey arrived in the overland, under charge of Mr. Johnson, an officer from Texas. The revergentleman, it appears, is one of the disciples of John Brown school, and has been engaged in burning, stealing, &c., in our sister State. A reward of \$3,000 had been offered for his delivery at Fort

How the Slaver Storm King Escaped the New YORK OFFICERS.—It is stated that Lockhart, the cap-tain of the Storm King, which was lately captured as a slaver by the San Jacinto frigate, told the officer a siaver by the San Jacusto Irigate, told the officer who seized him that he got to sea from New York by bribing the Deputy Marshal—giving him a thousand dollars for the privilege of slipping away.

Theodore Rynders, the Marshal's nephew, was one of the parties accused of receiving the bribe, the offer

Snow in New Hampshire, Vermont and Canada. The men at work on the White Mountain road were driven off on Friday, Sept. 28th, by about six inches of snow, and have closed their labors for the season. Snow fell in considerable quantities on that day on the line of the Grand Trunk railway, between Island Pond, Vt., and Acton, Canada—places more than a hundred miles distant from each other. There was a fall of snow at Presque Isle on the 27th of September.

SLAVERY TO BE ABOLISHED IN THE DUTCH WEST INDIES.—It is announced that the Legislature of Hol-land, which has just assembled, will take measures immediately to altogether abolish slavery in the Dutch

acres, in Caroline County, Va., was sold on Tuesday last for \$68,000, to R. Corbin, J. Gouldin and W. H. Dickinson. 'Farley Vale,' of 1,567 acres, was sold for \$35,000, to W. Corbin. The negroes, numbering 149, were sold for \$106,600, being chiefly purchased in the neighborhood. Louisa, a slave woman of Gen. Miles, of New

Orleans, has not only stolen herself, but carried of \$7,000 worth of her mistress's jewelry.

VERMONT STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. We call the special attention of the friends of universal freedom in Vermont to the State Convention to be held at Bradford, on Wednesday and Thursday next, 17th and 18th inst., but trust they need neither admonition nor entreaty to secure a full and spirited attendance on their part. These are more solemn times, and pregnant with more momentous consequences, than 'the days of '76,' and every true man and woman must be at their post, ready for the emergency. A strong array of eloquent speakers will be

The friends of freedom in other States are invited to attend, and join in the deliberations of the Conven

GREAT REPUBLICAN VICTORIES. The annual State Elections, which foreshadow and almost invariably determine the Presidential vote, took place in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana on Tuesday last, and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Republican candidates-thus making the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States settled almost beyond a peradventure. Curtin, the Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, is elected by a majority of 25,000! The Legislature is strongly Republican, and nearly all the Republican members of Congress are elected. Will the South be so obliging as to secede from the Union?

FRATERNITY LECTURES. The second lecture of the course was delivered on Tuesday evening last by Rev. James Freeman Clarke. The spacious Temple was completely filled, and the speaker was warmly received as he came forward. He announced as his subject, 'Atrue theology is the basis of all true reform.' By this he intended to convey the idea of a theology of love-that love which God extended to man, and which man should give to God; that love which taught us tolerance and freedom. The larger portion of the lecture was devoted to the anti-slavery phase of this theology. The speaker reviewed the history of the progress of this question from its earliest to its latest development, and spoke hopefully of the forces in opposition to the Slave Power. The next lecture of the course will be by Rev. T. W. Higginson.

A SLAYE WHIPPED TO DEATH.—The Tobacco Plant, a paper published at Clarksville, Va., says, that on the 4th of July, Charles Hudson whipped his negro woman Jane to death, upon his plantation in Mecklenburg County. He tied her to a tree at eight o'clock in the morning, and flogged her at intervals till eleven o'clock. Then she was untied, but before she could go forty yards from the tree to which she had been bound, she fell and died. The paper alluded to says that 'for the honor of humanity,' it is to be hoped that the case will appear less shocking and barbarous when the facts are fully known, from which we infer that a man may murder his slave in rather a delicate and kind manner in Virginia.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

National Anti-Slavery Anniversary.

When the claim for Universal Liberty was first made in our country, the best part of a life-time ago, the work lay wholly in futurity. The idea and the principles of Human Rights were to be re-planted, the justice and necessity of their cause as against Slavery to be proved, the prevailing apathy to be broken, the public mind to be awakened and enkindled, the insufficiency of a Church and State controlled by Slavery to compass Freedom to be demonstrated, the re-

SENTENCE FOR THE MURDER OF A SLAVE ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Petersburg (Va.) Express announces that Charles Hudson, upwards of sixty years of age, has been convicted of murder in the second degree, he having killed his slave woman Jane, on the Fourth of July last. The Jury fixed his sentence at eighteen years in the Penitentiary. The Express says:

This is the initiatory work that has been done, and

was rubbed smooth and greasy by the attrition of the body of the victim. The ground around the tree for seven or eight feet, though it had been freshly plowed, was trodden hard. One witness testified that he heard distinctly, at the distance of six hundred vards, both the noise of the switch and the screams and entreaties of the woman. The poor creature was buried the same afternoon only some ten inches beneath the ground, in a rough box, without any shroud. The following is an author of the discipline of self-control. It requires generous contributions of money. We trust that all these indispensable requisities are now, as ever, ready.

We earnestly and cordially entreat all who love our native land in sincerity, whether Europeans or Americans, to unite with us more numerously and more generously than ever to meet the demands of

The following is an extract from the remarks of

A CITIZEN OF ILLINOIS WHIPPED TO DEATH IN TEXAS.—The Chicago Press and Tribune has a letter from Mr. Frederick Amthar, who was recently driven out of Texas on some frivolous pretence. He gives the following account of the horrible whipping which a young man received at Henderson, in that State, which resulted in death. He says:—

'A young man from Illinois, by the name of Evans, came to Henderson, and while there was incautious enough to say that he thought free States were preferable to slave States, and that he thought slavery was wrong. These statements, as far as I heard them, he A CITIZEN OF ILLINOIS WHIPPED TO DEATH IN

wrong. These statements, as far as I heard them, he made in the mildest manner, and that only when pressed into the subject by the young men about town. I am satisfied that he never said or thought of saying anything, except when conversation on the subject was forced upon him. I had but a slight acquaintance with the young man, but I told him that he ought not to allow himself to be dragged into talking on the topic. But he was not careful. In December last, topic. But he was not careful. In Pecember last, this young man was taken out by a mob, without a trial of any kind, and whipped to death. The Henderson New Era, a paper published in Henderson, justified the infamous murder, on the ground that Evans was a common thief, an Abolitionist, &c. I was shown the whip which I was informed had been the instrument of his death. It was covered with blood. I also saw what I was informed was the dead body of Evans, about three-quarters of a mile from town. It was so decayed and swollen that I did not recognize it. The hogs and buzzards were eating it. It had never been buried!

PERSECUTION OF A NORTHERN BOOKSELLER IN AR PERSECUTION OF A NORTHERN BOOKSELLER IN ARKANSAS.—Henry A. Marsh, who lately escaped hanging by an Arkansas mob, has published an account of his adventures. He was located at Camden in that State as a dealer in books and periodicals. After the Texas excitement commenced in August, the authorities at Camden forbade his selling any Northern publications, except the New York Herald and Day Book. Finding himself an object of suspicion and his business ruined, he resolved to sell out his stock and remove, but the people saved him the trouble by burnness ruined, he resolved to sell out his stock and re-move, but the people saved him the trouble by burn-ing the balance of his stock, school books and all, and advised him to leave at once. He went with his wife and children to Memphis, Tenn. He had been there about three weeks, when Dr. Hughey and two other men from Camden visited him, and on some false pre tence got him on board a steamer, when they made him their prisoner, and took him back to Camden, where he was examined by a Vigilance Committee on a charge of being an Abolitionist from Texas, where

he had formerly resided. Finding no evidence against him, the committee put him in a canoe on the Wachita river at night, and told him to escape if he could. They refused to go before the people, and declare that no evidence had been found existent him. been found against him. Mr. Marsh rowed across the river, and for the next twenty-eight hours travelled constantly, without rest, food or sleep, being pursued by men who were enraged at his unexplained escape. Four times he swam the Saline river to throw the men and dogs off his track, and three nights he slept without covering on the cold, wet ground. Finally, on the fourth day, with blistered feet, he reached a steamboat landing on the Arkansas river, and made the best of his way to a land of safety.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Bradpord, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of October.

The enslavement of four millions in our land, the indescribable wrongs done to the oppressed, the continued refusal of political parties and of many religious sects to demand the abolition of slavery, the increase of the Slave Power in the Federal Government, and the new reign of terror in the South, as well as the persecuting spirit manifested in the North, been found against him. Mr. Marsh rowed across the

ARREST OF A FEMALE ABOLITIONIST IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—At Charleston, S. C., on Friday morning, an examination was held by Mayor Macbeth of one Mrs. Catherine Bottsford, charged by several respectable citizens with uttering and disseminating among the slave population seditious sentiments. During the investigation, she admitted entertaining the Abolition sentiments attributed to her, and of being an admire of John Brown. She denied, however, any attempt to circulate her opinions. The evidence and affidavits submitted showed to the contrary, and she was required to give bail in the sum of \$300 for her good behavior. Failing in this, she was committed to jail. The accused stated that she had resided in the city about nine months, during which time she had followed the occupation of a seamstress. She also stated that she had hoped to obtain the situation of a teacher. The case will probably undergo investigation at the January term of the Court of General Sessions.

*Ondered Off. — On Saturday night, 1st instant, three white men were compelled to leave Orange Court-House, Va., by a Vigilance Committee. They were charged with unlawfully trafficking with slaves. A letter to the Richmond Dispatch says:—

NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1860.

EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA—PLOT FOR NEGRO INSURRENTION DISCOVERED. The Norfolk (Va.) papers contain accounts of a prospective negro insurrection. Several negroes have been arrested in Princess Anne and Norfolk counties, and two arrests have been made in Norfolk city. Several negroes have confessed, implicating whites and free negroes. The rising was contemplated for Sunday night last. Patrols have been organized, and suspected parties are under strict surveillance. A patrol party shot a man named Flynn dead at a suspected camp, a negro at the same time escaping. A free negro named Smith was also shot. A free negro, who is under arrest, stated that the plan of operations had been maturing since last spring, and a negro named Dick Ryan had written to the North, and engaged a vessel with arms and men, which were New York, Oct. 9, 1860. and engaged a vessel with arms and men, which were to arrive to the assistance of the slaves on Sunday right. Steps have been taken to arrest any such vessel. There is considerable excitement.

Baltimore, Oct. 9. The Norfolk Herald says that sufficient testimony has been elicited to fully justify a strict police surveillance. A number of arrests of negroes have been made. Nearly all of the negroes on a few plantations have fied to the woods from fright. A patrol force has gone in search of them.

RE-ARREST OF BOOTH. Sherman Booth was re-arrested by Marshal Taylor last night, for a violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, and brought to this city.

A meeting was held in Galveston, Texas, on the 15th of September, to rid the State of A. P. Delano, suspected of Abolitionism. It took decided action. In case the suspected man is found in the State after thirty days, the meeting is to reassemble to take more decided action.

very to compass Freedom to be demonstrated, the re-trogression of the land towards barbarism under their

This is the initiatory work that has been done, and "The evidence in the case was that on the morning of the 4th of July last, at 8 o'clock, one of the hottest days of the past summer, Hudson stripped the woman naked as when she came into the world, tied her to a persimmon tree, and whipped her for three consecutive hours, with occasional intermissions of a few minutes, until he had worn out to stumps fifty-two switches, and that the bark on the body of the tree was when she adversed by the tree was when the content of the tree was when the content of the tree was the same that the bark on the body of the tree was when the content of the tree was when the case was the tree was when the case was the tree was when the came in the morning of the tree was when the came in the worm of the initiatory work that has been done, and the initiatory work has a like in the initiatory work has a like in the initiatory work has a like in the initiatory work has a like in t

more generously than ever to meet the demands of Judge Gholson, on passing sentence:—

'Charles Hudson,—You have been regularly tried for the murder of your own slave. You have been defended with great ability, and a jury of your own country have found you guilty of murder in the second degree, and fixed the term of your confinement in the Penitentiary at eighteen years. In this verdict this court entirely concurs. I will not go into the details of the shocking deed. You tied and stripped a female, who dared not raise her hand against you—whose only protector in this world you should have been. For three hours did you, in one of the hottest days of the summer, cruelly whip and torture this helpless woman, until, in the language of counsel, "the angel of death delivered her from the hands of her tormentor." a period of crisis unparalleled in the history of our political or religious: the work that Church and Government are always tempted by the necessities of

month of January next, in person or by letter, uniting their sympathies and contfibutions with ours in the great work of the time-the peaceful excinction of American Slavery.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. MARY MAY. LOUISA LORING, L. MARIA CHILD, HENRIETTA SARGENT, ANNE WARREN WESTON. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. CAROLINE WESTON, MARY WILLEY, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, SUSAN C. CABOT, SARAH P. ATKINSON, ELIZA ANDREW, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, SARAH P. REMOND. ABBY FRANCIS. SARAH RUSSELL MAY, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. EVELINA A. S. SMITH. ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, AUGUSTA G. KING, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM, ANNA SHAW GREENE, ELIZA APTHORP, MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT, MATTIE GRIFFITH, ANNE LANGDON ALGER MARY E. STEARNS.

STATE CONVENTION.

CHARLES L. REMOND and H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak in Vermont as follows :-Friday, Saturday, (11 P. M.) Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Oct. 19. A letter to the Riehmond Dispace says:—

'On Saturday night, they were waited on by a company of armed citizens, and marched at the point of the bayonet to the depot, while the "Rogue's March" was played as befitting the occasion. Here they were compelled to get on the cars and leave. One of the party, formerly a hotel keeper at Orange Court-House, atopped at Charlotteville.

Newbury,

Meladoes Falls,

St. Johnsbury,

Mendoes Falls,

St. Johnsbury,

Monday, (14 P. M.) 20.

Saturday, (14 P. M.) 20.

Saturday, (14 P. M.) 20.

Tuesday, 23.

Wednesday, 24.

Thursday, 425.

Friday,

Saturday, Sat. and Sun., 27, 28. The friends in the several towns where Messrs. Remond and Douglass will speak are requested to make the requisite arrangements for the meetings.

speak in Feltonville, on Sunday next, Oct. 14, during the day and in the evening. EF EMPLOYMENT WANTED ON A SEW

ING MACHINE.—A young lady, skilled in the use of Grover & Baker's sewing machines, wishes employment either at her residence, No. 9 Columbia street, or in families in the city or vicinity where the machine is used, or taking her own with her, if

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treet. Patients visited anywhere in New England,

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'In spite of the modest, and to most reade 'In spite of the modest, and to most readers, perhaps, unpromising title of this volume, it will be found to bear the impress of a vigorous and original mind, and to contain a fund of earnest thought, profound feeling, and eloquent expression. The topics mostly relate to the great practical interests of life, the application of the highest principle to daily affairs, and the influence of Christianity on politics, business, education, and the general relations of society. With a strong faith in the vitality of justice, Mr. Green contends strenuously against every form of business, education, and the general relations of society. With a strong faith in the vitality of justice, Mr. Green contends strenuously against every form of oppression, insisting on the exact adjustment of social duties by the standard of ideal right. His powerful reasoning is always accompanied with novel and suggestive illustrations, showing no less felicity of statement than sincerity of conviction. No one can peruse the volume without respecting the zeal and integrity of the author, and receiving a new impression of the worth of the principles to which his labors have been devoted.—N. Y. Tribune, 29th Sept.

One thought pervades throughout-that of the absolute supremacy, the all-sovereign authority of the Throne of the Eternal, of great Truth and Justice. They are the life of the world, the soul and substance of whatever has vitality, worth, permanence among men. Here are wisdom and strength, the secret spring of all accomplishment and success. Fidelity is achievement, and unfaithfulness is failure and de-feat. The ideal is the standard, to which everything feat. The ideal is the standard, to which everything must be carefully adjusted. All usages and institutions are tried in this light, and each to be accepted as good and worthy only as it may conform to and symbolize the inner Verities. There is warm appreciation of heroism in life, and especially high adoration of Jesus as 'the Hero of all heroes,' realization utmost of the perfections of wisdom, virtue, and nobleness in history. And there is correspondingly deep disgust and abhorrence of all baseness. He has indignant loathing and abomination for those wretched idols before whom the multitudes bow down and worship—those cunning, soulless quacks and jugglers ship—those cunning, soulless quacks and jugglers who, vaulting up perpetually into the high places of society, busy themselves but to bewitch and bewilder, who, valuing a society, busy themselves but to bewitten and destroy. —Review in National A. S.

Price, \$1.25. When prepaid by mail, \$1.46. S. W. GREEN, 16 Jacob St., or Bex 3159, New York.

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POETRY.

AMERICA BLEEPING. Yes, sleep! but know that Freedom not the more Will fold her pinions till thy trance be o'er; Her wings have swept the Western world-her shrill Trumpet alarms-what earthly power may still? Those mighty realms, from Erie's northern lake, Even to far Magellan, are awake. The night is past-there mind has reached its birth; Men cast with scorn their fetters to the earth. From Hayti's neighboring State, what kindred cries Call to thy captives, - 'Ho! Arise! Arise! They will arise! At thine, or at their call,

Mercy will melt, or vengeance burst their thrall. And then must fly thy spirit-frozen dream At a world's plaudits, or at scorn's extreme. The Savior land !- the loved !- almost adored !-For crimes atoned, and human rights restored; Or agonized spectatress of the chain Shivered by hands long stretched to thee in vain. WILLIAM HOWITT. Clapton, Eng.

> TO AMERICA. EY MRS, HAWRSHAW.

Queen of the Western world, upon thy brow There is a spot of blood, a crimson stain, That dims thy greatness,-and it is in vain Thy snowy sail on every sea to show; Or thro' thy streets that streams of co Or that thy cities rise on every plain : Though thou art loud when freedom is the strain Yet thou to heaven prefer'st a faithless vow; Think not thy brightest deeds will weave a veil To hide from God or man thy one great crime; Wrongs that will turn the cheek of pity pale-History shall write of thee in after time; And future ages on one page shall see
The slave's unheeded prayer—the song of liberty!

ASPIRATION FOR THE JUBILEE. [Composed by one of the pupils of the Bristo Asylum for the Blind, to accompany some basket-

work, made by the pupils for the Boston Anti-Slavery Bazaar.] May the glorious time with speed arrive, When the slave his right shall gain, When the world, with all her powers, shall strive, And freedom throughout maintain :

When Slavery's debasing powers shall cease And Oppression's chain be broke; When no help shall be wanting to release The alave from his galling yoke.

Then freedom shall flow without control, Like the vast and mighty sea; And the African dwell from pole to pole, In peace and security.

Then let not the land which boasts aloud Of freedom, from sea to sea, Be last to disperse the direful cloud Of a curséd Slavery. Bristol, Eng.

THE DYING SLAVE. A pro-slavery Minister of Religion offering him Spirit ual Aid.

Away, away! leave me to die alone! Bring no deep shadows of your wrongs around me ! I hear sweet voices, which, in angel tone, Give promise, tho' man's hand hath fiercely boun

That, when my spirit leaves this toil-worn frame, I shall not near corruption darkly hover, But shall, in that bright land from which they came New powers within, new joys without discover.

I see fair visions dawning on my sight Of glory, beauty, majesty excelling, Still op'ning as my dim eyes close in night, And shut out all this weary, tear-fraught dwelling. I feel my soul uprising from the earth, Oppress'd no longer by your sordid woes.

Away!—there is a new and holier birth Struggling with death and sin, my earthly foes.

Come not between me and that sacred ray Which shews me I am man, though marr'd and

broken;Nay, darken not the everlasting day Which breaks upon my soul, but leave unspoken Your juggling prayers, nor waft false sighs in vain. Call me not brother now-vou bade me toil With brute-like patience, in sharp want and pair Till this last hour, upon your blood-stained soil.

Brother ! doth brother rear the infant soul 'Mid the loud tumults of unceasing strife. Where vengeful passions rage without control And taint the well-springs of its hapless life? Doth brother teach e'en childhood's hand to wield, In mimic war, the blunted spear and sword, Then lead fresh manhood to the savage field Where death or bonds await the conquered horde

Doth brother crowd the victims in the hold. Deny them food and drink, and light and air; Awe down the timid, and chastise the bold, Till numbers perish in their filthy lair? Doth brother buy and sell a brother's blood, Crush out his manhood, poison ev'ry good, Fearing not hell beneath, nor heaven above?

Doth brother seal of knowledge the clear fount, Lest the wrong'd sufferer should drink, and know That he hath pinions strong on which to mount, And spurn the baseness of his state below? Doth brother bid the pious heart beware. Nor light bestow upon the living slave, Preserving all its tender Christian care For the dark borders of the silent grave?

Away, away !- profane not Heaven nor me With mutt'rings told-I am my Father's child ! His gracious presence I rejoicing see,
I hear his welcome through the Savier mild; I soon shall be at rest; and Thou. O God! Teach him to see, who doth uphold the crime Of grinding tyranny, with its iron rod, Is guilty of its sins throughout all time EDWIN CHAPMAN.

> REBUKE OF COLORPHOBIA. BY HANNAH MORE.

Perish the illiberal thought which would debe The native genius of the sable race! Perish the proud philosophy, which sought To rob them of the powers of equal thought ! Change with the casual color of the skin? Does matter govern spirit? or is mind Degraded by the form to which 'tis joined?

No; they have heads to think, and hearts to feel And souls to act, with firm though erring zeal; For they have keen affections, kind desires, Love strong as death, and active patriot fires; All the rude energy, the fervid flame, Of high-souled passion and ingenuous shame; Strong but luxuriant virtues boldly shoot From the wild vigor of a savage root.

What page of human annals can record A deed so bright as human rights restored O may that godlike deed, that shining page, eem our fame, and consecrate our age ! And let this glory mark our favored shore, To curb false freedom, and the true restore

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR ? Thy neighbor? Yonder toiling slave, Fettered in thought and limb, Whose hopes are all beyond the grave, -

THE LIBERATOR

SOUND BASIS OF CHRISTIAN FELLOW-

Under the above title, the Edinburgh Ladies' Emancipation Society have printed on a letter sheet, for nies. It was refused, and he was buried from Tremont more extensive distribution, an excellent, brief ad-

ren, Mr. Watson suggests, and strongly urges, that this body should bestir itself in good earnest for the emancipation of the oppressed slaves of the United ed a sermon on Thanksgiving-day, a few weeks after yet held in cruel bondage by so-called American event has occurred during the past year worthy of Christians. He represents that the continued neglect of this work shows want of faithfulness as well as of From what has past, and from the tone of the redeter, but rather stimulate an Association so exten- mon ability and energy. sive as the Alliance, to use its greater influence for the same end; that British Christians should repeat condemnation of Sabbath-breaking, profanity, intemare either reasoned out or shamed out of the audacious church, and neglected and refused to publish mit pro-slavery Americans to Christian and minis-terial fellowship when they go to Great Britain; by no longer welcoming such persons to their religious

Dr. Lord, of Dartmouth College, has written two I am greatly mistaken if a course like this does not over the North, in consequence of the execution such time as they are healed of their leprosy.'

point where immediate, energetic and persistent actrusted with the 'preaching of the gospel'! tion on the part of British Christians is demanded. The frankest and most direct expression of Christian South-Side View of Slavery,' apologizing for and detruth on this subject, to individuals as well as to ec- fending slavery. But has it affected his standing as a clesiastical bodies, is the wise policy, no less than the popular preacher? He has since preached a sermon obvious duty, of those Fnglishmen to whom pro-slavery Americans present themselves as Christian eign Missions. He presided at the opening session of

Stephen S. Foster-' Do you think I would lie?'- was chosen to preach an installation sermon in Provi To which that plain speaker replied- I don't know dence, R. I., and to make a prayer at the opening of whether you would lie, but I know you steal ! '-And the rooms of the Mercantile Library Association in the man was silenced.

can give .- c. k. w.

A LETTER To REV. MR. ANGIER, Pastor of the Third Orthodox Church, Port Norfolk, Dorchester.

PORT NORFOLK, Sept. 1st, 1860. of prayer for the heathen, held in your Chapel. Two prevent an anti-slavery church from being crushed of your brethren who were called upon to open the out in New York city; while the churches in this meeting with prayer made allusion to slavery in this country are raising three hundred thousand dollars country; after which, you arose, and in a few words year to send the gospel to the heathen ! defined your position on the slavery question. You appeared to differ somewhat from the late Hon.

Rufus Choate, and said, 'You believed the Declaration prominent in learning and station of the Orthodox of Independence would apply to the colored man as clergy, took the lead in a pamphlet, entitled 'Conwell as to the white, and the time was coming when it science and the Constitution.' Dr. Adams, in hi would be considered so, and this would be brought book, says- While it (the Constitution) remains, all about by the preaching of the gospel.' We have rea- our appeals to the higher law are fanaticism.' One son to believe that you think the doctrines of the Or- writer says, many sermons on the lower law have been thodox Church are gospel truths, and that the printed - perhaps one hundred and fifty. I think preachers she scknowledges do preach the gospel; Whittier had read some of these sermons when h if not so, you would have chosen some other denom- penned the following lines:ination to labor with; therefore, in this letter, I shall cipally to the Orthodox Con gregational Church. The writer of this, for more than twenty years, felt it his aim of life (after attending to common duties) to build up Orthodoxy and its titutions, and for more than ten years was a somewhat active member of the Church, in his humble sphere; and nothing but his experience and knowledge of facts that he cannot gainsay or resist could

moral question of the age. Some years since. Rev. Justin Perkins, a distin-

bomination of the present age.

2d, I hold that American slavery is the greatest hunan obstacle to the spread and triumph of Christianity that exists at the present period.

3d. I hold that Northern influence—and, prima-

'Is not our entire country—the whole American cannot countervail it, if there be treason, if there be subject?' Alluding to a prominent religious paper in fathers, the Magistracy call you to arms, if they call subject?' Alluding to a prominent religious paper in this country, he says, 'If anti-slavery influences were only such as come from that paper, the slave will clank his chains until the millennium. A Sabbath silence on the crowning abomination of the day! How startling the idea! Whenever the pulpit dares to utter a note in condemnation of it, must the hue-and- us look at some of the results of that law. Rev. Mr. cry be raised that politics are desecrating God's house Grimes came to Boston; he found many slaves there; and God's day?' I think the American Board made they requested him to preach to them. 'A church no exertions to circulate this sermon. A few years was now organized; the upper room became too strait previous, some of the missionaries at the Sandwich for them. Through the zeal and energy of Mr. slands sent to our country some printed circulars, Grimes, a commodious structure began to rise from urging the churches to use their influence against its foundations. Then came the Fugitive Slave Act this evil; after which, a Committee of the Board pouring ruin on this thriving exotic from the South. passed a resolution, that the printing presses in foreign The church was arrested midway towards its complelands should not be used for the purpose of sending tion, and the members scattered in wild dismay. home printed circulars. Probably not one in five More than forty fled to Canada. From the papers of hundred of the contributors to the Board ever knew that day, we gather the following :-

helping (at their request) some colored persons to es-cape from bondage. The churches of New England manifested but little interest in the case. It was reported that his friends requested the use of Park Street Church, in which to hold the funeral ceremomore extensive distribution, an excellent, orier address, delivered by Rev. Jonathan Watson to a meeting (of which he was chairman) of the Edinburgh Branch of the Evangelical Alliance.

Referring to the fact that the Alliance has done some good service to the interests of humanity and resource good service to the interests of humanity and

ligion by strongly asserting the rights of conscience, where they have been trampled down, and by stepping forward to throw a shield over persecuted breth-little interest in the matter. A distinguished clergy-States, many of them (he says) our brethren in Christ, the event occurred, in which he said, 'No unusual

seal on their part; that the ineffectual result of so ligious press, we have reason to believe that Rev. much 'sectional remonstrance' as has heretofore issued from portions of the British church should not this, have been crushed, were they not men of uncom-

The American Tract Society has published tracts in these remonstrances as long as they shall be needed, perance, gambling, attendance on the theatre, dancdetermining no more to be silent until slaveholders ing, extravagance in dress, novel reading, sleeping in assumption of proprietorship in the souls and bodies thing against American slavery—has suppressed antiof their brethren; and, above all, that a practical effect be given to this course of action by ceasing to adpublished. Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams was chosen

assemblies and pulpits, their platforms and communion pamphlets in favor of slavery. It is well known that tables. He says—'Let the Alliance send forth the Rev. Dr. Blagden has been on the pro-slavery kev-note of No Fellowship with Staveholders over all side for years. He opened with prayer the celebrated the Churches of Great Britain, and let it be no dead Union Meeting in Faneuil Hall, called to counteract letter, but find a living embodiment everywhere, and the influence of the anti-slavery sentiment sweeping awaken attention, throughout the United States, to John Brown. This same Reverend gentleman was their anomalous position among the nations, by put- called to assist in the formation of the Third Orthodox ting them beyond the pale of fraternal intercourse till Church in Dorchester in 1859, and was Moderator o the Council that examined the candidate for Paster of Unquestionably, Mr. Watson has touched the very said Church, to see if he was a suitable man to be en

Dr. Adams, in 1854, published a book, called 'A before the American Board of Commissioners for Forthat prayer-meeting, formed by Evangelical Churches A slaveholder, in a public debate, indignant at finding some statement of his questioned, once asked Winter Street Church every morning that week. He Boston, and to open with prayer the May term of the The danger, in these cases, is not of too strong lan- U. S. Circuit Court in Boston, 1855. And on the guage, but of pusillanimity and evasion. The manifest robber, who is impudent enough to demand adover Essex Street Church, the Boston Courier tells us mission to the communion table, and even to the pul- that among the crowd assembled on that evening were pit, needs the directest rebuke that words and actions nearly one hundred clergymen! Hon. Rufus Choate, who, in his latter days, gave his influence to sustain the great political pro-slavery party of this country, WILL THE GOSPEL ABOLISH SLAVERY , and who called the sublime truths of the Declaratio of Independence mere 'glittering generalities,' said that he had attended his meeting twenty-five years, and he went there to his pew, Sundays, without any fear of being disturbed! Contrast the treatment that Dr. Adams and clergymen of his stamp have received with that of Dr. Cheever, for whose society funds and Several weeks since, I attended a monthly concert sympathy are sought from churches in Europe, to

The end of prayer and preaching Then, down with pulpit, down with priest, And give us nature's teaching!

Than garbled text, or parchiment law, I own a statute higher: For God is true, though every book
And every man's a liar!

Rev. Wm. M. Rogers (late of Winter Street Church have made him believe that this Churchi would be (in Boston) preached his celebrated sermon in Boston, found at this time where she is now, on the great and in the first Orthodox Church in Dorchester, from which I make the following extracts:-

'The fugitive asks us to interpose. When he doe Some years since, Rev. Justin Ferkins, a distinguished missionary from the United States, preached a sermon at the Missionary Station in Oroomiah, Persia, on Sunday, the 3d day of July, entitled 'Our Country's Sin,' in which he says,

Country's Sin,' in which he says,

Lat. I hold that American slavery is the crowning what does he asks me to interpose. When he does so, he asks us to do what the people of the United States, or a majority of them, has said we shall not be in this country shall not be done. He asks us to do what the people of the United States, or a majority of them, has said we shall not be in this country shall not be done. He asks us to do what the people of the United States, or a majority of them, has said we shall not be included to the people of the United States, or a majority of them, has said we shall not be included to the people of the United States, or a majority of them, has said we shall not be included to the millions in this country shall not be done. He asks us to do what the people of the United States, or a majority of them, has said we shall not be included to the millions in this country shall not be done. He asks us to do what we have agreed with the millions in this country shall not be done. He asks us to do what we have agreed with the millions in this country shall not be done. He asks us to do what we have agreed with the millions in this country shall not be done. He asks us to do what the people of the United States, or a majority of them, has said we shall not be the said we shall not be asked to the people of the United States, or a majority of them, has said we shall not be the said we shall not be asked to the said we shall not be master, what does he ask? He asks me to murder a nation's life. I will not do it, because I have a con-science—because there is a God. Then I say unto you, as a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, the conviction ity that exists at the present period.

3d, I hold that Northern influence—and, primarily, the influence of Northern Christians—is the
strongest and most responsible support of American
slavery at this time.

of my conscience is, that, on the ground of reason
there is no safety for us, no better hope for the slaver
than (for the time) the carrying out of the Constitution and the laws of the country; and as a question
of conscience, that God requires it at our hands. But From the sermon, I make the following extracts:—

'Is not our entire country—the whole American
Charehan in a citable — the sermon of the country—the whole American
Charehan in a citable — the sermon of the sermo

This in defence of the Fugitive Slave Law! Let

why the resolution was passed. Dr. Lafon, formerly of the Sandwich Island mission, said, 'Oppression is the greatest obstacle to the spread of the gospel throughout the world.' Rev. Mr. Perkins, in his sermon, says, 'Have we not reason to fear that our country thus does as much to hinder as to promote the progress of the gospel beyond its border?'

At a meeting of the American Board at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1845, Rev. A. A. Phelps introduced an amendment to a report, declaring that the Board N. Y., in 1846, Rev. A. A. Phelps introduced an amendment to a report, declaring that the Board could not appoint or sustain alaveholders as missionaries, and called upon the missionaries to treat slavery as they do other sins. A well-known clergyman opposed that amendment, declaring that 'the Church could not stand such nonsense.'

About twenty years ago, a number of ministers in Boston and its vicinity took active part in the Anti-Slavery cause, but the influence against them was too powerful. Some have left the ministry for other occupations or professions; others have long ago act.

occupations or professions; others have long ago set-tled quietly down over country parishes, and are not now known to take any active part in the Anti-Slavery cause. One of their number, Rev. Charles T. Torrey,

died in Baltimore jail, where he was incarcerated for | Boston into slavery: the citizens of Massachusetts as | man can neither annul nor make, is perhaps nowhere sisted in the work, and took thirteen thousand dollars for their services: and Mr. Grimes found it very slaveholders. If an abolitionist is to be expelled from difficult to raise twelve hundred dollars to purchase among them, or tarred and feathered, or hung on a

> ber which assisted in returning Burns, from the common safety. It is significant to find Mr. Higgin-commander-in-chief, with his sword and epaulet, son in effect confessing, that God has not provided (who, it is said, was a member of the same denomina-tion of Christians with Burns,) down to the more have to be got up by human invention and manufachumble citizen with his billet of wood, only one man, ture. JOSEPH K. HAYES, resigned his office, rather than en- However, admitting that it may be right in sol gage in this wicked work.

ble heresy. Why should they? Some years previ- marriage gives Mr. Higginson the most concern. ous, application was made, by church-members, for the Whoso dispenses with it, or calls it in question, for-use of the vestry for a minister of their own denomi-feits his 'influence' among high moral-toned American astion to deliver an anti-slavery discourse; but it was radicals. Of mighty importance it is to take care of refused. A member of the church was not allowed one's 'influence,' verily! Taking all grades of marthe simple privilege of reading a mild anti-slavery riages, from the most happy ones to the most miseraresolution in a business church-meeting, and was in- ble, it will be found that the happiness is in exact alted in presence of members of the church, by one proportion to the attention paid to those obligations of their members, for simply requesting the church to which man can neither create nor annul, and that the ecture, by an Evangelical minister, was not allowed poses. Are the happy marriages in the United States bring with him a slave to a celebration at Bunker blasphemers, armed with howie-knives and revolvers notice given from the same pulpit that was thought ed a legislature, does it signify whether this sort o too sacred for John W. Hawkins to speak on the sub- authority says yes or no to a marriage? ject of temperance! It is no wonder that the super-intendent and teachers of the Sabbath School of the whose religion is not a Sunday entertainment, but the Society came to the conclusion, that Mrs. Child's every-day and all-engrossing business of their lives Biography of that Christian Philanthropist, Isaac T.

Hopper, was an unsuitable book for the Sunday School

a part of their religion as their private prayers; belibrary. Better, far better would it be, if the believers in Jesus would meet in upper chambers, in barns, in groves, and in some cases dispense with give an account of themselves unto God; being diseaucated ministers, and do their own preaching, than to build up fashionable churches, and be under the secular authority over their religion; being 'Americontrol of wealthy persons who manifest little or no can radicals, acknowledge no authority that interfere religious interest, except in outward appearances. with the 'higher law'; and finding this higher law There are many honest men and women in the written by divine inspiration in their hearts, cannot be a superior of the su churches, who, if they could see things as they are, excuse themselves from obedience unto it, can have would not rest for a moment with the church in such no motive for subjecting themselves to any outward position; but who believe they belong to an antislavery church, because they contribute to the Boston searching requirements of this inward, spiritual, liv-Tract Society, and their ministers sometimes pray ing law. Is a marriage thus consummated,—entered that the time may come when the oppressed may go into under such influences,—a crime, because unaufree; and are told by their ministers that the 'gospel thorized by human law? So far from such narrowly will abolish slavery. I believe the gospel will establish slavery; but, in so doing, I must come to they subject themselves is the only security against it the conclusion that the religion of a pro-slavery and to say that such are the cause of terrible demo-

church is not the gospel. unkindness, but to put you in possession of some facts, in reference to the churches and ministers in this vicinity, which possibly you might not know of. I wish to see the Church take the lead in this great moral and religious movement, and not come creeping behind any political party, or persons she has called infidels, from Thomas Jefferson to Theodore Parker, or any Railway Corporation that has abolished the negro pew system, which, if I am rightly informed, is still continued in two or more of the large churches in Boston. But I must bring this letter to a close. hoping that you may be found among the faithful few who preach deliverance to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound.

H. W. BLANCHARD.

FROM WHENCE COME OUR MORAL OB-LIGATIONS

out such a sanction, it is wrong to do with it.

also our Lawgiver and our Ruler; nothing but what reformers have been saying in effect ever since house.

obligation for himself every time he promises to do a Butcertain act.' Indeed! If I promise you that I will knock Mr. Higginson down the fist time I fall in with him, or if I promise a slaveholder that, for a hundred dollars, I will betray his fugitive slave into his hands, do I by such promises create any moral obligation to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to betray Christ, create for himself any moral obligation that the ship, if she had struck, would have sunk in figs mignutes for it is a sharp ladge of rocks six

neither our promising nor our swearing to do it could

that 'he has the power to create the applications'; by which I understand him to mean, that man has power to authorize the application of those principles. But they would not be principles of moral obligation at all, if they were not binding till some human tribunal endorsed them. If God has made them obligatory, can man add to their authority? If they are binding without the signature of some James to draw in strength from the seeme around them.

diseased cattle, for searching the house of a sua-body expected to feel the grinding crash beneath our feet. I felt for him, for all his great rashness, and

ty, shrink from doing it on their own responsibility, and therefore enlist confederates, and then call it ommon safety.' The presence and the force of those moral obligations which God imposes, and which eldest. What a hair-breadth escape!

Anthony Burns from slavery.

It is a lamentable fact that, among the large num-with this authority created by mutual consent, for the

ge in this wicked work.

Cases to kill our fellow-men, if we waited, QuakerWe are told that the Mohammedans dare not enlike, for divine assurance by the revelation of the slave one of their own religion. They are a part of Holy Spirit that we were called to such work, inthe heathen for whom we raise such vast sums of stead of taking it for granted that it was right beoney to convert them. We are told to arm 'our- cause some human authority ordered it, I submit that selves, and stand by as our fathers stood, shoulder to the killing method of operating upon our fellow-shoulder, and if necessary to take life, in the name of men would be immeasurably reduced, and the methods God. What for? To sustain the accursed Fugitive od of brotherly enlightenment and persussion cor-Slave Law, which drives the believers in Jesus Christ respondingly increased, which I think is much in favor from their homes, because they would not be slaves! of the doetrine that our moral obligations are all im-This doctrine was preached in Boston, and repeated posed by God, and that those imposed by man are in the first Orthodox Church in Dorchester; and the spurious. church (as such) made no protest against the damna- This exclusion of human authority in the matter of

call a meeting some time to take into consideration misery is in proportion to the reliance placed on the subject of slavery. A notice of an anti-slavery the fulfilment of those obligations which man imto be read from the pulpit, and the one posted in the in any degree owing to the deference paid by the porch was torn down. Prominent men of a political parties to that authority which legalizes, according to party that had just elevated to a high office in the its pleasure, marriage, concubinage, polygamy, prostion, John Tyler, the man who had the audacity to tution, and rape. A band of ruffians, drunkards and Hill, wanted the meeting-house for a layman to de- met together notoriously for the purpose of robbing liver a culogy on a dead warrior. It was granted; and the poor and oppressing the weak, but duly appoint-

I trust I have not written this letter in a spirit of charge the friends of the slave with being the abettrample the Fugitive Slave Law under their feet. Yours, truly,
GEORGE SUNTER, Jr.

Brantford, (Canada West,) Sept. 28, 1860.

From the Springfield Republican THE ESCAPE OF THE ARABIA.

Dr. Smith of this city writes home the following graphic account of the narrow escape of the steam-ship Arabia from sudden and terrible wreck on Fasnet Rock, Cape Clear, of which a brief account ha

STEAMSHIP ARABIA, 11 a. m.,) Friday, Aug. 3, 1860. In the midst of life, we are in death. Just half an hour ago, while standing on the bows, the ship running 14 knots an hour under steam and sails, in a thick fog, I head a loud shout, 'land ahead!' I Dear Friend—In your paper of the 14th inst., is on him that moment. His face could not have exanimadverting upon a resolution of H. C. Wright's, previously reported in the Liberator from a Rhode Island meeting.

In a letter from T. W. Higginson on the above subject, on him that moment. His face could not have expreviously reported in the Liberator from a Rhode Island meeting.

In a letter from T. W. Higginson on the above subject, on him that moment. His face could not have expressed more horror if he had seen hell's gates opened. He sprung to the engine bell, at the same shouting, 'hard-a-port your helm.' A counter order of 'starboard' was given. The captain Island meeting.

In said resolution, Mr. Wright says, that 'man leaped from his footing, shouting so that his voice was heard above the escaping steam, 'hard-a-port, and that therefore whatever it is right to do with a license... from a human government, it is right to do without it; and whatever it is wrong to do without it; and whatever it is wrong to do with a look a service it is wrong to do with a look a service it is wrong to do with a look a service it is wrong to do with a look a service it is wrong to do with a look a service it is wrong to do with a look a service it is wrong to do with a look a service it is wrong to do with a look a service it is wrong to do with a look a service it is wrong to do with a look out such a sanction, it is wrong to do with it.

In such an averment, which Mr. Higginson has read with amazement and regret, I can see nothing ment feel the shock of striking. The huge swell of but another way of saying that God our Maker is also our Lawgiver and our Ruler; nothing but over so that the deck stood up like the roof of a reforms began; and which they must continue to and fro, and above all the captain and lieutenants say, till the kingdoms of this world become the kingdom of God, and His will is done on earth as it is in heaven.

Mr. Higginson says, 'Every man creates a moral obligation for himself every time he promises to do a Rut—

'There's a sweet little cherub who sits up aloft, And looks after the life of poor Jack.

betray Christ, create for himself any moral obligation to fulfil his bargain? In making such promises, we in free minutes, for it is a sharp ledge of rocks, six or seven miles from any shore, and deep water all transgress our moral obligations, and in fulfilling them. we add sin to sin. them, we add sin to sin.

But Mr. Higginson qualifies by adding, 'This obligation may yield to a higher one, if the act turns out to be wrong.' How can a moral obligation engage into a raging sea where, six or seven miles from us to do that which is wrong? If the act was wrong, neither our promising nor our swearing to do it could be written to the word of the word of the word of the word of the weak of the word of the wor make it right to do it, or, in other words, could have tolled the death-knell of most, if not all of us make it a moral obligation.

Mr. Higginson admits that 'man has no power to create the principles of moral obligation,' but adds, that 'he has the power to create the applications'; dron over the sunken reefs. hours before our fate of the wreck, they would have been torn from our grasp by the sea boiling as in a cauld-dron over the sunken reefs. hours before our fate not binding without the signature of some James
Buchanan, James Buchanan can veto them, as is his
wont with the whole decalogue.

Mr. Higginson cites the cases of laws for seizing

Mr. Higginson cites the cases of laws for seizing body expected to feel the grinding crash beneath ou diseased cattle, for searching the house of a suspected thief, and the laws of marriage, as instances of men originating moral obligations.

If the moral obligation to seize cattle suspected of pleuro-pneumonia originates with government, and if government should refuse or neglect to appoint officers for the work, what then? Are people thereby released from moral obligation to do what they can to arrest the disease?

But this forcible seizure of cattle implies the killing of the owners of the cattle, should they resist the seizing process; that is, rather than government should be defeated in its object. So with the right of searchbe defeated in its object. So with the right of searching the house of a suspected thief. People contemplating killing their neighbors, in order to stop contagion among cattle, or for recovering stolen property, shrink from doing it on their own responsibility, the rock, and we were sared.

Among the passengers on board of the Arabia

Is there any virtue in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

To THE ED's OF EVANGELIST: - My age is To the Ed of EVANGELIST:—My age is sixt. One year ago, my hair was very gray, and had began quite thin. About the 1st of March, of the present, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Restorer, 'No. I, according to the directions, and have continued to analy a slight description. tinued to apply a slight dressing of the same or tinued to apply a slight dressing of the same one in three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My hair is now almost restored to its original color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED THAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE A DYE. BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRE. TIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to one who was in danger of becoming bald.

Rev. M. THACHER.

Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1855.

President J. L. BATON, LL. D., Union University

Murfreesboro', Tennessee.

Madam-I would state, that some time last spring found MY HAIR FALLING OFF. I concluded to hase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Retr.' &c., and give it a trial. I commenced using but very irregularly; but notwithstanding this ir ularity, I found that its influence was distinctly ularity, I found that its influence was distinctly visible, the FALLING OFF OF HAIR CEASED, and my locks, which before were quite GHAY, WERE CHAYGED TO BLACK. I do not consider that I have given it a fair trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in my own case, I have reason to believe that it is capable of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz., prevent the HAIR FROM FALLING OFF, and to restore GRAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR. Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK

Editor 'Ladies' Repository, incinnati, Ohio.
'I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsa

mending yours as the best I have ever used. It give the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it is any position desired. Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor Christian Adag cate, Buffalo, N. Y. · Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best

I have ever known. It has restored my hair to its natural color,' &c. Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. American and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City.

'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobala.
mum have been used in my family with beneficial
effects; and I take pleaure in recommending them to

Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor ' Christian Era,' Boston

· Having used numerous specifies to little purpose I discarded all, believing them to be of no value. So I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither bald nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of my earlier years.

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. Guide to Holiness, Boston, 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found among our other advertisements, we insert from actual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have now the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its good effects.'

Rev. S. B. MORLEY, Pastor Congregational Church, Attleboro', Mass.
I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Re-

the used Mrs. S. A. Alten's word's har restorer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hisr Restorer has been to change the 'crown of glory' which belongs to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle used according to directions. Others of my acquaintance have used it with the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair.

Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange Co.,

. My hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; HER HAIR HAD BE-COME THIN, AND CAME OUT CONSTANT-LY, UNTIL WE THOUGHT THE BEAD WOULD BE ALMOST BARE; HER HAIR HAS HANDSOMELY THICKENED UP, AND ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE. We ue of our money.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Lancushire, 'Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marvel. After having used it for six weeks, my extremely gray hair was restored to its natural color,—not the wig-like appearance produced by dyes, but to its own natural he queries of any you may refer to me.

[The above clergyman is well known throughout Great ritain, and to many in the United States.]

HAYTI.

Rev. Mrs. E. S. ANDRUS, (many years Missionary to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. In consequence of her long residence in aforenamed island, her hair and scalp were in a very unhealthy seand, her hard scape were in a condition. After trying various articles without success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allen's, she writes to the 'American Baptist,'—'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have

tried many other remedies for my hair, but never any thing that so materially and permanently benefit ted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen.' Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Pacific street,)

Brooklyn.
'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the most literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use of it in curing my baldness and grayness.

Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. ' Presbyterian Wit-· It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till see know it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be

Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Ed-New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y. Some time since, I procured a bottle of your World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a relative

and I am happy to say, that it prevented the falling of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original glossy and beautiful black. Rev. JAS. McFARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dutch Church Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y.
I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamun have produced all the effects described in her advertisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully recomprometries the state of the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully recompositive begin to fail

mend it to those whose hair may either begin to fail in color or decrease in luxuriance.' Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburg, N. Y. 'I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon turned as black as when I was a young man.'

Rev M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvania. It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and can-ed a new growth, although I did not attend to it as

Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H. We think very highly of your preparations, and have no doubt, if you had an agen a large quantity might be disposed

We think that if these fail to convince, nothing rss than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell article u sohich they make more profit than on these; always These are the only preparations exported in any

These are the only preparation the lowest priced.

We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced.

One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1.50
a bottle. Balsam, 374 cents per bottle.

Address all letters for information, &c., to Mr. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 355 Broome Street, New York.' The Genuine has 'Mr. S. A. Allen,' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappeth and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles—none other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence.

SOLD BY EVERY DRUG AND FANCY GOODS DEALES. lyeop

of the hi triumph that part and that gospel of Why, ality of a passing, brilliant

most he his speec Northern lected to Now, it of punis propriate posed he cruel, an bones of